

Eighth Series, Vol. XXIV; No. 4

Friday, February 27, 1987
Phalgun 8, 1908 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Eighth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XXIV contains Nos. 1 to 10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 6.00

CONTENTS

[Eighth Series, Vol. XXIV-Eighth Session, 1987/1908 (Saka)]
No. 4, Friday, February 27, 1987/Phalguna 8, 1908 (Saka)

COLUMNS

Welcome to Parliamentary Delegation from Poland	...	1-2
Oral Answers to Questions—		
*Starred Question Nos. 42, 43, 46, to 48, 50, 52, and 54	...	3-32
Written Answers to Questions—		
*Starred Question Nos. 41, 44, 45, 49, 51, 53 and 55 to 60	...	32-45
Unstarred Question Nos. 458 to 482, 484 to 587 and 589 to 646	...	45-224
Papers Laid on the Table	...	226-239
Estimates Committee—		
Action taken Statement	...	240
Business of the house	...	240-248
Election to committees—	...	248-249
(i) Committee on official language	...	248
(ii) Tea Board	...	248-249
Railways Bill—		
Extension of time for presentation of Report joint committee	...	249-250
Cine-workers welfare fund (Amendment)		
Bill 1987—Introduced	...	250
Constitution (Fifty-Sixth Amendment)		
Bill 1987 Introduced	...	250-257

* The Sign-† marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

COLUMNS

Motion of thanks on the President's Address—	...	251-294
Dr. G. S. Rajhans	...	251-255
Shri C. Madhav Reddi	...	255-271
Shri Somnath Rath	...	271-274
Shri P. Shiv Shanker	...	275-284
Shri Ram Bahadur Singh	...	284-289
Prof. Nirmala Kumari Shaktawat	...	290-294
Bills Introduced	...	295-297
(1) Foreigners (Amendment) Bill, 1986 (Amendment of section 9)		
Shri Syed Shahabuddin	...	295
(2) Registration (Amendment) Bill, 1986 (Amendment of section 2, etc.)		
Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh	...	295
(3) Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 1986 (Insertion of new section 309 A)		
Shri V. Sobanadreswara Rao	...	296
(4) Cinematograph Films (Distribution) Bill 1986		
Shri K. Ramamurthy	...	296
(5) Citizens welfare Bill, 1987		
Shri G. S. Basavaraju	...	297
(6) Indian Penal code (Amendment) Bill, 1987 (Insertion of new Chapter V B)		
Shri K. Ramamurthy	...	297-298
Flood Control Authority of India Bill, 1986—Contd.		
Motion to consider	...	298-326
Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas,	...	298-302
Shri A. C. Shanmugam	...	303-308

COLUMNS

Shrimati Jayanti Patnaik	...	308-313
Shri Ram Nagina Mishra	...	313-316 and 318-319
Shri B. Shankaranand	...	316-324
Dr. C. S. Verma	...	324-326
Prevention of insults to national honour (Amendment) Bill, 1986 (Amendment of section 2, etc.)	...	327-346
Motion to consider		
Shri H. N. Nanje Gowda	...	327-334
Shri Sharad Dighe	...	334-337
Shri V. S. Krishna Iyer	...	337-341
Shri Sriballav Panigrahi	...	341-344
Dr. S. Jagathrakshakan	...	344-345

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

*Friday, February 27, 1987/
Phalgun 8, 1908 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

WELCOME TO PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION FROM POLAND

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members, at the outset, I have to make an announcement.

On my own behalf and on behalf of the Hon. Members of the House, I have great pleasure in welcoming His Excellency Mr. Roman Malinowski, Marshal of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic and the Hon. Members of the Polish Parliamentary Delegation who are on a visit to India as our honoured guests.

The other hon. Members of the Delegation are :-

- (1) Mr. Marek Wieczorek, Vice Marshal of the sejm
- (2) Mr. Zdzislaw Balicki
- (3) Mr. Bogdan Krolewski
- (4) Mrs. Jozefa A. Matynkowska
- (5) Mrs. Irena Szczygalska
- (6) Mr. Jozef Kielb

The delegation arrived in Delhi on 26th February, 1987 morning. They are now

seated in the Special Box. We wish them a happy and fruitful stay in our country. Through them, we convey our greetings and best wishes to the President, the Parliament, the Government and the friendly people of the Polish People's Republic.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
We express our solidarity with them.

[English]

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Sir, I seek a clarification from the chair with regard to Qn. No. 44 in which the question is with regard to GNLF leader, Subhash Ghising. I want to know how such questions are being allowed in the House.

MR. SPEAKER : I will look into it.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : He is not a Member of the House. But his name is mentioned in the Question itself.

MR. SPEAKER : I will see; I will look into it.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Clearly it has been indicated that it is a secessionist movement. Are you going to allow such questions in the House ?

MR. SPEAKER : I will look into it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
Only his description may be given.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri G. Bhoopathy.

Shri Somnath
Rath.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Tourist complex in Southern Orissa

complex in the Southern part of Orissa because of a number of tourist attractions and ideal surroundings;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

*42. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(c) if not, the reasons for the same ?

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal for setting up a tourist

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) to (c) A statement is given below.

Statement

(a) and (b) The following tourism development schemes have been approved/are under consideration in the Southern part of Orissa :-

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Year of sanction	Sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)	Released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Purchase of boats for Chilka Lake.	1983-84	2.00	1.80
2.	Chilka Boat Race	1983-84	2.14	2.14
3.	Master Plan of Chilka Lake	1984-85	8.25	2.00
4.	Purchase of Yacht for Chilka Lake	1985-86	3.54	3.54
5.	Wayside amenities at Taptapani.	1986-87	6.98	5.00
6.	Wayside amenities at Sunabeda.	1986-87	6.98	5.00
7.	Water Supports at Chilka Lake.	1986-87	Under consideration	
8.	Gopalpur Sea Beach Resort.	1987-88	Under consideration	
9.	Mahendragiri Trekking Base.	1987-88	Under consideration	

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Sir, tourism is being given special importance in the President's Address. In respect of the last three items, water sports at Chilka lake, Gopalpur Sea Beach Resort and Mahendragiri Trekking Base, the hon. Minister, in his statement has said, it is under consideration. All these may be implemented. Besides, I want to inform the hon. Minister that there are sufficient potentialities in Southern part of Orissa, specially in Ganjam district such as Jaugada (Wax Fort) and the other areas where Black Bucks, a rare species are roaming freely by the road in Buguda area, man-made lake at Bhanja Nagar and in Kalinga on the top of 5 mountain regions in Phulbani district, forest nursery. All these areas are having beautiful mountains and also ancient monuments and all these things. Will the Minister think of having a tourist complex beginning from Chilka up to Kalinga in Phulbani district adding all these places for the tourism purposes.

MUFTI MOHD. SYED : There are a total number of 16 schemes under execution in the Orissa. So far as the Gopalpur Sea Beach Resort and other facilities at Chilka are concerned, the State Government has not submitted the complete technical report of the projects. We are awaiting their report.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the hon. Minister refer to the Orissa Government to include the places including the ones which I have mentioned for the tourism complex of Southern Orissa and also would he talk with his colleague the Aviation Minister to have Vayudoot Service from Bhubaneswar to Gopalpur so that it will have an impact on the tourism in Southern Orissa?

MUFTI MOHD. SYED : So far as the provision of Vayudoot Service is concerned, I see that Gopalpur area is not a very well developed Beach Resort area. The State Government has submitted a scheme to have a beach resort there. When such infrastructure is built, then we can think of having Vayudoot Service.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : In

Order to give a real boost to tourism in India—whether foreign or domestic—it is essential that we have a adequate hotel accommodation at all our tourist spots. We should have good, clean and inexpensive accommodation also. But, we are very much lacking in that regard. Is it not a fact that for sometime past the Hoteliers in India have been requesting the Government of India to give them due recognition as an Industry? In fact, it is a well-recognised foreign exchange-earning industry. But that has not been done so far and as a result, the activities of the Hotel Industry are not as good as they should have been. May I know from the hon. Minister whether any proposal is under the consideration of the Government to give such a recognition to the Hoteliers in India?

MUFTI MOHD. SYED : This is a fact that during the peak season there is not sufficient accommodation available for the foreign tourists in our country. The Central Government and the State Governments have given some incentives for building up this infrastructure for tourism. Nine States have recognised tourism as an industry. The Finance Ministry have given some concessions for building hotels and other facilities.

KUMARI D. K. THARA DEVI : Sir I would like to know as to whether the Government has made a comprehensive plan to develop tourism in the Western Ghat region and if so whether Chikmagalur in Karnataka State has been included.

MUFTI MOHD. SYED : This does not arise out of this Question.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : The main question is about Orissa.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO : Sir, Gopalpur is one of the beach resorts in South Orissa region. At present, sea erosion is taking place with the result that the beach is completely eroded. Will the Tourism Department take steps to preserve the beach? Secondly, will the Department have a tourist home for accommod-

ating the tourists who come there ? There is only one hotel i.e. the Oberoi Hotel. It is a very expensive hotel. The provision of a tourist home will be of considerable help to the tourists. Will the Department take steps in this regard?

MUFTI MOHD. SYED : We intend to have a beach resort at Gopalpur. We have asked the State Government to submit a detailed report about it.

(Interruptions)

They have not submitted the report.

MR. SPEAKER : Shrimati Jayanti Patnaik.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Sir, I am raising my hands from the very beginning

MR. SPEAKER : The lady member has to be given preference. Smt. Jayanti Patnaik.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The Chief Minister of Orissa is intervening in the Lok Sabha through his wife.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : I put the question on my own behalf. Because of the scenic-splendour and vastness Chilka is not only the pride of the State but also the pride of the whole nation. Some steps have been taken and also there is one Water Sports project under consideration. I may be allowed to ask whether the Government have received any proposal from the State about setting up of a full-fledged Water Sports complex at Barkul and Chilka and if so, what is the date of starting of the complex, the date of completion of the complex and the funds provided for this project.

MR. SPEAKER : And also the date of opening !

MUFTI MOHD. SYED : The Central Government is ready to provide finances for the development of Chilka Lake and the master-plan has also been prepared. It is for the State Government to submit

the scheme. We are providing some funds for the Water Sports at Chilka Lake. We are awaiting their proposal.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : May I know from the Hon. Minister whether the State Government of Orissa has submitted any proposal for setting up of some hotels to attract tourists specially in Southern Orissa ? If so, what is the reaction of the Government, for how many hotels they have submitted their proposals and what is the decision being taken by the Government to set up such hotels to attract tourists?

MUFTI MOHD. SYED : I may say that as far as Orissa Government is concerned, they have built enough infrastructure for hotel accommodation. There is a chain of hotels and they are not overcapacitated. Therefore, I don't think any fresh proposals have been submitted to us.

Sale of surplus land by textile mills.

+

*43 SHRI SHARAD DIGHE :
SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the National Textile Corporation mills have sought permission to sell their surplus lands on the plea that the sale proceeds are needed for modernisation;

(b) if so, the names of such N.T.C. mills;

(c) the decision taken in the matter; and

(d) to what extent this decision will help textiles industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (d) A Statement is given below.

Statement

(a) and (b) While NTC (Holding Company) has sought approval of Govern-

ment for sale of surplus lands, no individual NTC units have sought approval of Government to sell their surplus lands.

(c) Government has constituted a committee to examine sale of surplus lands of NTC units/subsidiaries/Holding Company.

(d) The sale proceeds shall be utilised only for an approved scheme of modernisation/labour rationalisation.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : Is the Government aware that the policy of allowing the textile mills to sell their surplus lands proves to be a disaster as far as Bombay City is concerned? Taking hint from these NTC mills, even the private mill-owners have also been asking such permission to sell their surplus lands. Under the guise of modernisation in Bombay where the land is very valuable they may earn crores of rupees, siphon these funds to other industries and make those mills again closed. It will result in great unemployment in Bombay and the mills will be completely closed. Is the Government aware of this disastrous situation?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : It is not correct to say that sale of lands which are surplus to the requirements of mills in Bombay would prove to be a disaster in Bombay. As a matter of fact, this would improve the economy and the city environment in Bombay. Vast funds are needed by NTC mills as well as private mills for modernisation. Unless these mills modernise, the fact has to be faced that they will close down in course of time. Money is to be invested for modernisation and they have to be made modern so that they can compete with other mills.

As regards siphoning the money, the mill-owners as well as NTC are prepared to have any foolproof arrangement in consultation with the State Government so that this money is used for the purpose for which modernisation has been done. They have clearly said so. The State Government can be with us on the question as to how it is to be auctioned, we

can go to IDBI and ask them what the money is needed for and all the safeguards can be provided. So, the fear expressed by the Hon. Member can well be taken care of in a very proper way.

As a matter of fact, unemployment will result if these mills are not modernised. The only way to save these industries in Bombay is to make them more viable. One of the things by which it can be made viable is to get them some sort of money by disposal of these lands so that they can get more money from the IDBI etc., for their modernisation programmes.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : Sir, considering this proposal that foolproof rules will be made so that funds may not be siphoned off even then it is feared in Bombay that many loopholes will be found out with the result that the real modernisation fund will not be created at all. Is the Government aware that all textile unions are opposed to this scheme of sale of surplus land and even the Chief Minister of Maharashtra has publicly stated that he is opposed to it? In view of this will the Government drop this idea?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : They may drop the Chief Minister.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Sir, the sale of land is necessary to make the mills viable. It is not correct that all trade unions are opposed to this. Responsible trade union leaders have met us and told us that this is one of the way of making viable these sick units. Anyone who is interested in the welfare of workers has to see the future of industry. You may say all negative things by way of loopholes etc. but mills are closing right before us as these steps are not being taken. Constructive trade-unionism demands that constructive and practical approach is taken so that both the labour and the State Governments should sit together and evolve a package as to how modernisation be brought about.

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA : Sir, even after modernisation some units may not be viable. Has the Government examined this point which are the units which will not be viable even after moder-

nisation? Secondly, how do they propose to overcome the labour displacement? There are many private sick mills which are declaring lay-off day in and day out. Nobody is taking care of the labourers who are working there. There are two sick mills in Karnataka.

I would like to know whether any State Government has given any specific proposal with regard to labour and what the Government proposed to do about the workers working in such mills. I would also like to know how you propose to increase the liquidity.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Government has allocated Rs. 750 crores for modernisation of textile mills and the IDBI has created a nodal agency which examines proposals from the various mills and see as to whether this aid by way of modernisation will make them viable. They have a group of experts in the nodal agency which examines the viability of these mills and it is only after they are satisfied that it will make them viable that certain amount of money is sanctioned. As regards the State Governments I fear that we have not received many proposals from the State Governments as to how it could be done. Gujarat has taken a commendable step in consultation with the trade union people. Eleven mills were going to be closed. They sat together and discussed labour rationalisation. They decided as to which of these mills should be closed and also whose land should be sold. They came with a viable project to the Government of India. We assured them all assistance in the implementation of that project but that project or any project for that matter can only be practicable if the labour unions cooperate and take a responsible attitude.

SHRI MURLI DEORA : The hon. Minister earlier said that by modernisation the workers will not lose their job. In Bombay in October, 1983 thirteen textile mills were nationalised with the prime object of giving jobs to these workers. But under the garb of modernisation 30,000 workers are still on the road. I would like to know whether NTC and the Government which is committed to give jobs to these people will take care of

them? If not, will Government consider denationalising these mills if the original owners of these sick mills are ready to provide jobs to these people?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Sir, modernisation does imply certain rationalisation of labour, distribution of workload and even some sort of a retrenchment—if you want to put it that way. The Government has framed rules to give extra benefits over and above their statutory dues to the labour which should be rationalised as a result of the modernisation process. Government of India is willing to do so and we have written to the State Governments that if they come with proposals after such examination, the Central Government would give, as a part of the modernisation package, the benefits over and above the statutory benefits that the labour is entitled to.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, I would like to introduce another dimension to this question by comparing the surplus land of the agriculturists and the surplus land of the industrialists, whether it belongs to the National Textile Corporation or the private mills. In the case of surplus land of the National Textile Corporation, we want to see that it is actually sold, money is secured and it is utilised for modernisation. But when it comes to the question of surplus land above ceiling of the agriculturist, in that case a very meagre compensation is paid to him. As far as the industrialists are concerned, and even the nationalised industries—are concerned, you try to have an altogether different norm. You are trying to sell it in the open market and try to get as much money as possible under the garb of modernisation. Will you try to remove this disparity in the disposal of the surplus land of the agriculturists and the industrialists?

MR. SPEAKER : There is a further dimension also. No ceiling on any other thing except land.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Sir, it is gratifying to know that the learned hon'ble Member has interest in the subject of agriculture also. The two things are

completely different. Now the agriculturist is governed by certain set of rules. The land belonging to the mills is completely a different proposition. They do not have surplus in the sense of ceiling on land. They have lands which are surplus to their immediate needs which they want to sell to improve their viability. That is why they approach the State Governments and we support their stand.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :

Middle class and poor people need the land for housing at a cheaper cost. Now if you sell it in the open market, they will never be able to get the land, besides what Mr. Dighe said from another angle.

MR. SPEAKER : Professor Sahib, you do not understand there is no ceiling on any other thing except land.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : May I know while appreciating that there should be all regards and sympathy for the labour, whether Government will consider the trick of the industrialists who make the sick mills after exploiting them for their personal benefit and give them to the Government? After the Government nurtures them back to good health, it should not return the mills again to them. I do not want this impression to go to my dear friend that in the name of labour that should be given back. Would the Government say that they will not do like this?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Sir, the mills that have been nationalised belong to the Government. They are run by the N.T.C. 13 mills have not been nationalised and they are only managed by the N.T.C. There is no question of giving these nationalised mills to any party. If at all we do it, we will do it to the State Government or the labour co-operatives or any such institution.

Infiltration of Pak trained intruders



*46. **SHRI S. M. GURADDI :**

SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have adopted any further measures along the border with Pakistan to check the infiltration of trained Pakistani intruders into Indian side;

(b) * if so, the total number of intruders killed in encounters of Indo-Pak border during November-December, 1986 and January, 1987; and

(c) whether infiltration from Pakistan has been reduced as compared to the earlier months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) BSF who are deployed on the Indo-Pak border are constantly on the alert. The Punjab sector of the Indo-Pak border was also placed under the operational control of the Army in January, 1987.

(b) 79 intruders were killed during encounters with BSF.

(c) 1039 infiltrators were apprehended on the Indo-Pak border during the period from November, 1986 to January, 1987 as against 1028 during the period from August to October, 1986.

SHRI S. M. GURADDI : Our Prime Minister and the Prime Minister of Pakistan while discussing in Bangalore about the intruders and about sealing of our borders, also discussed the problem of terrorists entering into our side of the border. What had happened to their discussions? After the Bangalore meeting, have any intruders crossed our borders and if so what action has been taken by our Government?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Hon. members will recall that after the Bangalore meeting, a delegation led by the Home Secretary visited Pakistan. There were talks between our officials and the officials of the Government of Pakistan. Certain understanding was reached, and we hope that Pakistan will adhere to the

understanding reached during these talks. And we are also very watchful on the borders to see if the situation on ground has improved.

SHRI S. M. GURADDI : Today I have read in the *Indian Express* that Pakistan is sending trained intruders into the Indian side. Is this fact known to our Home Minister?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, we know that certain groups of terrorists have received aid and help in Pakistan. We are keeping a very watchful eye on our borders. The figures which I have read out indicate that our Border Security Force has been able to apprehend a large number of infiltrators. Now that the border area has come under the operational control of the army, our vigilance has increased and our ability to control infiltration has also increased.

SHRI M. S. GILL : May I know from the hon. Minister as to what is the nationality-wise split-up of the persons killed and apprehended? That is, among the 79 persons killed and 1039 apprehended, during this period, how many of them were Indians, how many of them were Pakistanis and how many were Bangladeshis?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, it is very difficult for me to say about the nationality of the persons killed at the moment.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : In the context of this very question, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the statement of the Director General of Police, Punjab, Shri Julius Ribeiro, that 90 percent of the persons killed on the Indo-Pakistan border in the Punjab sector are Bangladeshis. And these include women and children. These details have been published in the national press. Now we know that the Bangladesh nationals are floating across this sub-continent trying to sneak their way across the international border. I know also that the para-military forces of the army on the border cannot always make a distinction between one set of intruders and others, I would like to know whether

this is a fact and on what basis the Director General of Police has made this statement that 90 per cent killed on the borders are Bangladesh nationals. And if so, what action has been taken by the Government to prevent the slaughter of women and children?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : It is a known fact that on the border with Pakistan, we have been very very strict and vigilant about intrusions and specially in the wake of terrorists crossing the border from Pakistan towards our side. On being challenged, if they do not surrender we have taken a stand that those who do not surrender and come under suspicious circumstances have to be shot. I do not know as to where from the member has got that percentage. I have yet to see that. But the fact is that this practice has paid us dividends and we have been able to very effectively control the infiltration of these dreaded terrorists on that border.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It has appeared in the Press—unless it is a compositor's mistake...

S. BUTA SINGH : Well, Press may be a gospel truth for you, on the other side, but I do not want to go by all the reports that appear in the Press.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : What about the Director-General of Police, Punjab? On what basis did he make the statement?

It is statement of a very senior official.

[Translation]

ONE HON. MEMBER : Kindly name a few intruders from Bangladesh who have been killed there.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : You may ask Shri Ribeiro about it.

[English]

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : In

spite of the discussions that had taken place between the Pakistan Government and our Government, the Pakistan Government seem to take the position that the Government is not involved in these infiltrations.

Therefore, I would like to know whether Pakistan Government's attention has been drawn to these cases and if so, what is the reaction of the Pakistan Government and will the hon. Minister for Home Affairs be pleased to share his information with this House so that we may know about the exact state of affairs?

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : That has already been explained.

[English]

S. BUTA SINGH : My hon. colleague has already mentioned about the talks that were held at the Secretary level between the two countries. The specific things which were mentioned in the Press communique also are with me.

(1) On the issue raised by the Home Secretary of India, the Interior Secretary, Government of Pakistan affirmed that, his Government is opposed to all forms of terrorism in Punjab and elsewhere. In this context, the Government of Pakistan had reiterated that it does not and will not provide any support to terrorists activities directed against India. The Home Secretary, Government of India gave similar assurances in this context.

(2) It was further recognised that illegal crossing and terrorism have become closely inter-linked with each other. While agreeing to hold further discussions on these issues, both sides decided, as an immediate step towards controlling illegal border crossings to strengthen co-operation between their BSFs.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : This evidence has been put across Pakistan.

S. BUTA SINGH : It was after the evidence had been produced before them,

that they agreed to this kind of a thing.

MR. SPEAKER : Next Question. Shrimati D. K. Bhandari.

SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDRI : Q. No. 47.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir...

MR. SPEAKER : Raja Sahib, are you saying 'Yes Sir', to me or to 'Madam'?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : I addressed you only Sir.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You can address 'Madam' also.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : I hope, you will not give us the option otherwise.

Collapse of a bridge in Kalimpong sub-division of Darjeeling district

*47. SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Teesta bridge in Kalimpong sub-division of Darjeeling district is reported to have collapsed last month in the process of carrying out repairs;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and what action has been taken against the persons found responsible for the tragedy;

(c) the details as to the nature and extent of the loss involved including casualties and the compensation paid;

(d) whether Government are considering to replace this bridge by concrete cement bridge; and

(e) if so, when the work is proposed to be undertaken and when it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Teesta Bailey suspension Bridge fell into the river while delaunching on 30.1.87. A Court of Inquiry was ordered on the same day to ascertain the cause(s) of the collapse of the bridge and to fix responsibility. Its report is awaited.

(c) The exact nature and extent of the loss as a result of the accident will be known only on receipt of the Court of Inquiry. However, 2 other Ranks (OR's) of 6 Engineer Regiment which was carrying out the repair of the bridge died, while 2 Officers, 3 Junior Commissioned Officers and 6 other Ranks of this regiment sustained injuries. Pensionary and other benefits will be paid to the next-of-kin of the deceased persons as also to the injured persons.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) It is proposed to take up the construction of the permanent bridge during 1987-88 and to complete the same in 1990-91.

SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, we keep on giving lip sympathy for development of hilly backward areas, but in practice, we neglect these potentially rich areas and keep on making rich states and people richer. The Teesta bridge has collapsed for the second time in our life time. During the last Monsoon Session, I had raised this matter and requested the Government to replace the suspension bridge with a concrete, wide permanent bridge. On the one hand, we are heading for Moon and outer space, but perhaps, that is why we are neglecting our old poor earth. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the Teesta bridge that has collapsed last month, has outlived its-life span. If so, why was no advance action taken ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : May I correct the hon. Member ? It is not for the second time that this bridge has collapsed.

SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI : This is the second time. In 1968 also it had collapsed. (Interruptions)

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : There was an RCC bridge which was washed away by the floods. So, let us not say that this bridge had collapsed. So far as this bailey bridge is concerned, this bridge is concerned, one should appreciate that these are bridges of a temporary nature, which are to be put up to bridge a gap in our transport and communications. Regular repairs have to be maintained, of these bridges—of a minor nature, as well as of a major nature. Certain defects do come up, like shift of tower. Various other things have come up. Maintenance has been regularly done. Minor repairs were taken up in 1974, 1978 and 1980. A major repair was done in 1981. When a major repair is done, delaunching the bridge is done. It was in the process of delaunching that this happened, not that it was working and everybody was allowed to go on this bridge at their risk, and then it collapsed. So, it was in the process of delaunching that this tragedy occurred. A court of enquiry has been instituted, and the result will show the responsibility, if any.

But as far as outliving its period is concerned, these are temporary bridges; and they have to be regularly repaired. Now it is for this consideration that it has been decided to put up a *pacca* bridge there. Earlier, it was not possible because the Teesta dam was to come; and this was a problem of debate, viz. whether to put a *pucca* bridge or not. Anyway, we have decided to put an RCC bridge and, as I said, by 1990 it will be completed. It will be started in 1987-88.

SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI : To part (e) of my question, the hon. Minister has replied that it is proposed to take up the construction of a permanent bridge. But I would like to ask the Minister whether it is only proposed, or some funds have been sanctioned for that bridge there, or not. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the bridge will be bigger and wider, keeping in view the needs of Defence and of the economy of that area; and also keeping in view the topography and landslides in this area.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : The position is like this : the Director-General of Border Roads has stated that preliminary action like finalization of designs, and issue of tender for construction of the proposed bridge is being expedited; and it is their endeavour to commence the work in work-season of 1987-88. So, it is now not a question of a mere proposal. There are concrete steps being taken. Certainly, it will be bigger and will take more load than the bailey bridge which is of a temporary nature.

As regards landslides etc., they have been taken care of. This project is about 1.5 Kms. away from landslide area.

SHRI PIUS TIRAKY : This area is a very sensitive area, and the Defence Ministry is also lacking in understanding the sensitivity of this area. There is one more bridge also, viz. Shivok bridge on the same river, Teseta. That has crossed the guarantee period. It has become about 100 years old. Is Government thinking of having a renovation of that bridge, or not? Or, is Government allowing it to collapse again, and then come back to save that bridge?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : We are not allowing any collapse. On whether there is any collapse, I have not brought here today, information relating to all the bridges in India.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN PANDEY : The hon. Defence Minister has proposed the restoration of one bridge, but there is another similar bridge, as mentioned by one hon. Member and in addition, there are several other large and small bridges over that important highway which need to be investigated. Moreover, the people also have to face the problem of landslides while going from Silliguri to Gangtok by road. This could be dangerous from the point of view of security as well. In view of the above, would the hon. Minister himself tour the area and undertake the construction of a permanent road which can be used throughout the year?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : I have noted down the suggestion given by the hon. Member.

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, if Vishwanath accepts the proposal of Madan, then 'Madan' would meet its doom.

[*English*]

Manufacture of nuclear weapons by
Pakistan

+

*48. **SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :**

SHRIMATI MURLI DEORA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the continuing efforts of Pakistan to produce nuclear weapons as is evident from the reported statement of the outgoing Ambassador of the United States to Pakistan that he could not dissuade Pakistan from pursuing her nuclear ambitions; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to review their nuclear policy to meet this potential threat from Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government are concerned at the non-peaceful dimensions of Pakistan's nuclear programme. A constant watch is being kept on this aspect as on all others having a bearing on India's security.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : It is an accepted fact even by American media and American administration that Pakistan has prepared the different components of an atomic bomb and has kept them ready in the basement of the nuclear establishment. The American Government for their geo-political policies has given Pakistan no real resistance throughout, rather with their collusion.

Pakistan is now possessing the nuclear capability. On the one hand, India has the question of ideology; on the other there is a threat to the security of the country. In this situation, though the Minister has expressed a great concern over this, he has not answered about reviewing of our nuclear Policy. I may ask : should not the Government define our nuclear policy. In view of the fact that we have been saying that we have kept our nuclear policy open ? Is it not high time to go in for nuclear bomb and from defence strategic consideration should we not have nuclear weapons with necessary delivery system ?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : We have seen the report that the hon. member has mentioned. There is credible information which has been disclosed by persons from all walks of life in the United States as mentioned by the hon. member like Senator Crnston, newspapers like *Washington Post*, newsman like Jack Anderson and so on and so forth. And the line of information is, and what appears to be very much credible and believable is, that Pakistan is in the process of developing nuclear expertise which is to be used not entirely for peaceful purposes. As I have said, we are watching the situation. As far as making the bomb and the details thereof are concerned, this Ministry will say, that will be the policy and is the policy of the Government that we have no preparations to make the bomb at this point of time. Further details could be obtained from the concerned Ministry that is Science and Technology.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : That will not satisfy the House.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : We are happy to note that the American Congress is not in favour of the American President certifying that Pakistan does not possess a nuclear bomb to supply the huge military aid. Is it not a fact that Gen. Zia's recent cricket diplomacy is to win over the American Congress which is shortly to decide whether their Government should relax the Symington Amendment in awarding to Pakistan the huge

military aid of 4.02 billion dollars, which includes the terrible force multiplier AWAC ?

Sir, in the wake of the American President's keen interest on the subject of supply of huge military aid to Pakistan, I want to know, whether the Government can take advantage of the Congressional opinion as well as the public opinion of America, and if so what are the steps being taken by the Government to mobilise the Congressional opinion, as well as the American people's opinion and pressurise the American administration so that the supply of huge nuclear aid to Pakistan may be stopped ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI) : I share the optimism expressed by the hon. Member, that the American Congress will reject any efforts for the waiver of the Symington Amendment. We share the optimism and we are hopeful— anxiously hopeful—that the American public opinion will exert itself and the Congress will certainly reject it. We are hopeful that it will reject any pressure in that regard.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : You are an optimist.

[English]

SHRI MURLI DEORA : As we know, in 1979 the Symington Amendment was passed in the U.S.A. and according to the Symington Amendment any country which the recipient of military or economic aid must prove to the U. S. Government that they are not going nuclear and I quote only one line from the out-going Ambassador to Pakistan, Dean Hinton, who said "Pakistan is in possession of all the needed components for a nuclear explosive device".

I would like to ask the hon. Minister about this proposed \$4.02 Billion aid that is with the U.S. Congress and the U.S. Senate. There are reports as late as today in the papers. I would like to know what is the Government doing in Washing-

tion about effective lobbying of our case with the U.S. Congress and the U.S. Senate.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : Our Embassy in Washington will do what ever is appropriate under international law and conventions, to persuade—of course we cannot say that we will lobby that way but we will do whatever is appropriate—and I hope that whatever Mr. Hinton has said will also be heard effectively in the corridors of the U.S. Congress.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : The information which was supplied to us is based mostly on sources outside our country such as what the American Senators have said and so on and so forth. I would like to know whether our military intelligence or any other source revealed to us that Pakistan has developed the process of enrichment of uranium—after that, making of a bomb is easy—whether they have a plant for enrichment of uranium, which is more important to us. Do we have any information about that?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : As the hon. Member—I am sure—knows, Pakistan does have a project which is the Kahuta Project for the enrichment of uranium. That is number one. Number two is that there is no need for enriched uranium that kahuta is processing for peaceful purposes since the power reactors in Pakistan are fuelled by natural uranium. So, the inferences that can be drawn are only on one hand that is, the programme does not necessarily have just a peaceful dimension.

SHRI G. G. SWELL : If I heard what the Minister said correctly, he said that we do not have the preparation to make the bomb. I am sure he cannot be unaware of the nuclear implosion in Pokran. I would like to know whether he means that we do not have the capacity to make the bomb or as a matter of policy we have not proceeded to making the bomb.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : I can definitely assert here on the point of policy

that at no point of time we intended to make the bomb; and even at this moment we do not intend to make the bomb. We are for nuclear disarmament. We are active in international fora for nuclear disarmament and we believe in that. Now as far as capability is concerned, again it is a question which I would not be the right person to answer.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA : Sir, I want to tell the hon. Minister that the whole nation was quite worried on hearing that Pakistan was making an atom bomb. So far as United States of America is concerned, I would quote a saying in Bhojpuri : “*Kahtye Supad Kariye Supad*” (Talk good, do bad). The U.S.A. says something and does something quite different. It is supplying arms and ammunition to Pakistan and is also sending troops to supervise and guide them militarily, and in addition, Pakistan is developing a bomb. Our hon. Minister has said that it is a matter of policy. I want to ask that when an atom bomb is made and there is war in which that bomb is used against India, then what would happen? Could you assure the people of India that in case an atom bomb is developed by Pakistan, India is also prepared to give a befitting reply by making an atom bomb itself and also by making use of other nuclear weapons.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : Sir, in regard to the sentiments expressed by the hon. Member, I would like to humbly submit that we are fully aware of people's feelings and we bow with reverence to them. Although on the one hand this may be the feeling, on the other there is a feeling to stop nuclear explosions everywhere in the world. Hence, public opinion differs on this issue. However, in case such a situation arises and Pakistan makes a bomb, as has been mentioned by him, we would certainly take proper action.

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA : Are we going to make a bomb or not?

MR. SPEAKER : What does ‘proper’

imply ? Over to the next question.

[English]

Sarkaria Commission report

*50. SHRI H. M. PATEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Sarkaria Commission has completed its work;

(b) whether any interim report has been submitted by Sarkaria Commission;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken on the interim report ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : This Commission was appointed quite some time ago. Is the Government not desirous of even knowing when the Commission's report is likely to come ? Will the Government ask the Commission to expedite its report ?

S. BUTA SINGH : As for the last extension, the period of the Commission has been extended upto 30th April, 1987. There is no proposal with the Government to extend the time more. Therefore, we hope, by the date that has been given to the Commission it will submit its report.

Tourists flow to Goa

*52. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated tourist arrival both

domestic and international in Goa during 1986-87 (upto 31st March, 1987);

(b) whether there is likely to be any change in the estimated figure on account of incidents in Goa in December last; and

(c) if so, details of the measures that Union Government and the Goa Administration propose to take to give publicity about the restoration of normalcy in the Territory ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) to (c) A statement is given below.

Statement

(a) and (b) The tourist arrivals in Goa both domestic and international are estimated to be 9.16 lakhs during 1986-87. This represents a 15% growth over the previous year. The impact of the incidents in Goa in December last on tourist arrival cannot be assessed at this stage as the exact tourist arrival figures for the subsequent months are not available.

(c) The Central Government and the Union Territory Administration have already given wide publicity about the restoration of normalcy in Goa through press reports and advertisements.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Lakhs of tourists flock to Goa and along with dollars that they bring, one of the things they bring is the disease of AIDS which is practically a death warrant to several of us.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Aid from IMF !

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Therefore, I would like to know whether you are going to take some measures as far as Goa, Kashmir and several other places are concerned where foreign tourists are flocking, to prevent the local people from catching this disease either with the aid of the Ministry of Health or otherwise.

MR. SPEAKER : Is the aid from the Ministry of Health welcome ?

AN. HON. MEMBER : Aid for AIDS !

MUFTI MOHD. SYED : There is a problem for us. Is it humanly possible to have medical examination of all foreign tourists who come here ? I do not think, it is humanly possible.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Very soon, Goa is going to hold Carnival. There are two views whether Carnival should be held in Goa or not. Some people say that it depicts something which is not the culture of India. Still some private organisations come and they hold carnival show in Goa. What is the view of the Government of India or the Ministry of Tourism as far as the holding of carnival in Goa is concerned ?

MUFTI MOHD. SYED : I do not think we should have any objection to that.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Sir, in Goa, many tourists are coming from foreign countries. Similar climatic conditions are there in Trivandrum and Cochin and also, as in Goa, there are beaches like Kovalam and also such other areas where tourism can be developed.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Also Konkani area.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Also Konkani area. So, will the Government consider a proposal to see that the tourists arriving in Goa on account of the beach and all that—a number of tourists are arriving there—are taken to the southern parts of the country and also to see that the tourism is developed in the beach area and also more flights are introduced and transportation modes are provided for taking these tourists to that side also ?

MUFTI MOHD. SYED : Sir, it is a fact that chartered flights are there for Goa. Goa, I think, has become a famous

destination and is known all over the world. Lot of people come there. Lot of foreign tourists come there. The same is the case with Kovalam where we have hundred per cent occupancy. Tourists are going to Trivandrum as well. But there is not enough infrastructure. So, the State Government is making some plans to build some more accommodation near Kovalam. The same is the case with other beaches.

Indians as hostages in Beirut

+

*54 **SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA :**

DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some persons including a professor of Indian origin have been taken as hostage in Beirut by the terrorists;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have established any contact with any country which could help securing their release; and

(d) if so, the success achieved in this regard so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On 24th January 1987 a group of unidentified gunmen disguised in police uniforms came to the campus of Beirut University College and took away four professors including Dr. Mithileshwar Singh, an Indian passport holder who was the Head of the Department of Business Studies in the college. The other three hostages are US nationals. A group called the Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine has claimed responsibility for the kidnapping.

(c) and (d) Government has contacted and is energetically continuing with its efforts with all Governments and organisations which may have any influence with the kidnappers to secure the release of Dr. Mithileshwar Singh.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, has the Government been able to know the particular group of Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine which has got the custody of Dr. Mithileshwar Singh? Because there are several groups in the Islamic Jihad. One of them is Amal Shiite which is under the influence of Syria. Another group is under the influence of Iranian Government. So, I would like to know whether the Government has been able to identify the group having custody of these people and if so, whether they have requested the concerned Government to exercise their influence to secure release of Dr. Mithileshwar Singh, and also what has been their response.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : Sir, our Embassies have contacted all possible sources which are available publicly. We have contacted the Lebanese Government, the Syrian Government, the Government of Iran also, and Mr. Nabih Berri, the Lebanon's Justice Minister has issued an appeal to the kidnappers, especially asking them what is the justification for the detention of Dr. Mithileshwar Singh who holds an Indian passport. Huge advertisements have been placed in Lebanese papers emphasising that Dr. Singh is an Indian national. So, we are trying our level best to see that Dr. Mithileshwar Singh is released early.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Sir, my specific question was whether the Government has been able to know which group of Islamic Jihad is having the custody of Dr. Mithileshwar Singh because in that case it would be possible for the Government to hold discussions with the concerned group.

I would like to know whether the

Government has come across any news item that this Islam Group is now willing to release them very soon. What is the Government's information and what is the prospect of his release?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : Our report is that this group of the Islamic Jihad was previously un-known. This group is known as Islamic Jihad for liberation of Palestine. But as I said we have tried to get all the contacts that are possible with this group also.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Canada's restrictions on Indian Medical Graduates

*41. **SHRI G. BHOOPATHY :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that more than 100 Indian medical graduates who successfully passed the Canadian evaluation tests cannot practise in Canada;

(b) whether some of these medical graduates have been doing odd jobs as delivery boys, security guards and attendants at guests houses; and

(c) if so, the measures being taken by Government of India to help these medical graduates and encourage them to return to India?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) Government are aware that some medical graduates from India and other countries who have successfully passed the Canadian evaluation test, find it difficult to get internship posts, which is one of the pre-requisites for practising in Canada.

(b) According to available information, some of these medical graduates are doing jobs unrelated to their qualifications.

(c) Govt. have not been approached by the affected Indian medical graduates in Canada for any assistance for returning to India.

**Memorandum to Union Government
by GNLF leader**

*44. SHRI NARAYAN CHOU-
BEY :

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the GNLF leader Shri Subhash Ghising submitted a memorandum to Prime Minister during his recent visit to Darjeeling;

(b) whether he also had talks earlier in Delhi with the Union Home Minister;

(c) if so, the demands of the Front;

(d) the outcome of the talks; and

(e) the reaction of Union Government on the demands of the Front ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (e) A statement is given below.

Statement

1. In consultation with the Chief Minister of West Bengal, an invitation for talks on the issue of citizenship was extended to Shri Subhash Ghising, President of the G.N.L.F. from the Home Minister. On receipt of the invitation, Shri Ghising called off the 3 day 'Anti-Bengal Day' agitation.

2. Shri Ghising along with other

representatives of G.N.L.F. met the Home Minister on 28th January and 3rd February, 1987. During the talks it was agreed that various issues and problems should be resolved in a peaceful and democratic manner through discussions. It was further agreed that Shri Ghising would formulate his proposals regarding citizenship in greater detail and forward the same to the Government of India. Shri Ghising also raised the question of not recruiting Indian Gorkhas to the Gorkha regiment of the Indian Army. He was informed that this matter would need further examination. While Shri Ghising reassured the Home Minister that his movement would remain peaceful and democratic, the Home Minister impressed upon him the need to strengthen the unity and integrity of the country which was the greatest need of the hour.

3. Subsequently, after the talks, Shri Ghising announced the suspension of the G.N.L.F. agitation initially for a period of two months. On 7th February, 1987 Shri Ghising Submitted a Memorandum at Darjeeling to the Prime Minister. A copy of that Memorandum is enclosed.

4. The Government is in the process of examining this Memorandum.

G.N.L.F. Memorandum

Hon'ble Prime Minister of India

Shri Rajiv Gandhi,

Camp : Raj Bhavan, Darjeeling.

7th February, 1987.

Honourable Prime Minister,

On behalf of the aboriginal and the settled Gorkhas of India, we very cordially welcome you to Darjeeling. We sincerely hope your brief sojourn in our town

will be a pleasant and memorable one and, though short, this trip will give you a vivid picture of the hopes and political aspiration of the Indian Gorkhas.

On the basis of the initial round of talks between the Hon'ble Union Home Minister, Shri Buta Singh, and the GNLF Delegation, held during the last week of January, we are placing before you a memorandum reflecting the aspirations of the aboriginal and the settled Gorkhas of India. We are certain that you will most sympathetically look into the issues highlighted.

1. We would like to share with you our joy on the assurance given by the Hon'ble Union Home Minister to solve the citizenship issue on the basis of incorporation of territories as mentioned in Section 7 of the Indian Citizenship Act of 1955 so as to make a clear distinction between the reciprocal people and the aboriginal and the settled Gorkhas of India. An Official gazette or a Notification issued by the Government of India would seal the issue. This would undoubtedly guarantee our Indian identity which we have been aspiring for all along. Furthermore, such an official step would entail the creation of separate Indian Gorkha Regiment exclusively for the aboriginal and the Indian settled Gorkhas, thereby making a clear distinction between the "Indian Gorkha Troops" and "Agreement Gorkha Troops".

2. Mere granting of citizenship does not adequately fulfil the aspirations of the aboriginal and the settled Gorkhas of India, nor does it guarantee our entering into the national mainstream. It is also unlikely to usher development under the existing political set-up. The colonial attitude of the Government of West Bengal is not conducive to the realisation of the political, economic, social, cultural and educational aspirations of the aboriginal and the

settled Gorkhas of India. The only solution, therefore, lies in the creation of a separate State of GORKHALAND.

3. We consider this demand democratic and constitutional. Yet the movement has been branded as "anti-national" and 'secessionist' by the Government of West Bengal. Under such pretext, the Government of West Bengal has been unleashing suppressive measures, committing atrocities, arson, looting and resorting to indiscriminate and unprovoked use of force on the peace-loving people of the Darjeeling Hills and the Dooars. This reign of terror is incompatible with the democratic tradition of our country. Hence, we demand the immediate withdrawal of all the Central Forces from these areas and institution of a Special Enquiry Commission by the Government of India so as to instil a sense of confidence among the people and also create a peaceful atmosphere for a negotiated settlement.

This memorandum speaks for the entire aboriginal and the settled Gorkhas of India and voices the demand for the creation of a State of GORKHALAND within the Indian Union. We firmly believe that it is the creation of a separate State of GORKHALAND alone which will give an indelible Indian identity to the aboriginal and the settled gorkhas of India who hitherto have been wrongly labelled as the citizens of Nepal. GORKHALAND will be in the best interests of not only the aboriginal and the settled Gorkhas of India, but also of the country of India as a whole.

For and on behalf of the
aboriginal and the settled
Gorkhas of India,

Sd/-

(SUBASH GHISINGH)

PRESIDENT

GORKHA NATIONAL LIBERATION
FRONT, GORKHALAND, BHARAT.

Names of the organisations comprising the joint delegation

1. G.N.L.F.
2. G.N.W.O.
3. G.N.Y.F.
4. G.N.S.F.
5. G.N.E.O.
6. Hill Employees Association
7. N.U.T.S.
8. The Study Forum
9. Akhil Bharatiya Nepali Bhasha Samity
10. The Ban Sangrakshan Samity
11. The Contractors' Association

Influx of foreigners into border districts

*45. DR. V. VENKATESH :

SHRI V. SHREENIVASA PRASAD :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the press reports regarding the continued massive influx of foreigners into border districts of the country; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to check their influx ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) There is no massive influx except that there is an influx of tribal refugees from Bangladesh into Tripura.

(b) The matter has been taken up with the Bangladesh Government for creating conditions conducive for the early return of these refugees.

Management crisis in NTC

*49. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Textile Corporation has been facing management crisis for quite some time;

(b) if so, the period for which the top positions in the four subsidiaries have been lying vacant and the reasons for not filling up the vacancies;

(c) the number of Directors who have since left the holding company; and

(d) the overall impact of vacancies on the functioning of the National Textile Corporation and the steps taken by Government to improve the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) There have been some difficulties in getting suitable persons for the top positions in the NTC.

(b) At present there are vacancies of Chairman-cum-Managing Directors in four subsidiaries of NTC as follows :—

Name of the Subsidiary	Date from which post lying vacant
NTC (Madhya Pradesh) Indore	25-12-1985
NTC (Uttar Pradesh), Kanpur	29-11-1985
NTC (Maharashtra North), Bombay	1-3-1986
NTC (Maharashtra South), Bombay	28-11-1986

The reasons for the delay in filling up

these vacancies were non-availability of suitable candidates in the open market and reluctance of State Governments to spare officers for deputation to these posts. However, action has already been taken to fill up these posts.

(c) Only one Director (the former Managing Director) has since left the holding company by putting in his resignation.

(d) The functioning of the NTC has by and large not been adversely effected by these vacancies, because alternative arrangements have been made. Action to fill up these vacant posts is in progress and selections have already been completed in most cases.

Adoption of plan of action by Africa Fund Committee

*51. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Africa Fund Committee summit held in New Delhi in January, last adopted a plan of action for assistance to front line States bordering South Africa;

(b) if so, the details of the plan of action;

(c) whether any decision was taken regarding the quantum of the Fund and how it is to be administered;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the contribution to the Fund announced so far; and

(e) whether private donations to the Fund would be allowed ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Plan of Action identifies specific projects and measures to be undertaken by the Fund in the following areas :—

- (i) relieving of shortages of essential commodities consequent upon enforcement of sanctions against South Africa, including establishment of a strategic relief reserve;
- (ii) strengthening of transport and communications affected by the struggle against racism;
- (iii) neutralisation of the negative trade effects of action against the South African regime;
- (iv) assuring the continued availability of oil and other forms of energy;
- (v) ensuring of safe functioning of vital economic installations and networks;
- (vi) development of human skills for effective management of national economies;
- (vii) rehabilitation of migrant labourers in the event of their expulsion by South Africa;
- (viii) support to the liberation movements in the South Africa and Namibia, viz., ANC, PAC and SWAPO; and
- (ix) mobilisation of international public opinion and financial resources for fulfilling the objectives of the Fund.

(c) and (d) The Plan of Action itself is a projection of what the Fund aims to do. No separate financial target has been set.

A 9—Member Fund Committee has been set up with India as its Chairman and

Zambia as the Vice-Chairman, to administer the Fund. The AFRICA Fund Committee Summit held in New Delhi also adopted Rules of procedure for management and operation of the Fund.

India has announced a contribution of Rs. 50 crores to the Fund spread over three years. Nigeria has announced a contribution of US \$ 15 million spread over three years and Peru US \$ 10 million. Some other countries have also expressed their intention to contribute to the Fund but no public announcements have been made.

(c) Yes, Sir.

U.S. Pak secret agreement for deployment of U.S. forces on Pakistani territory.

*53. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :
SHRI NITYANANDA MIS-
HRA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the reports that the United States and Pakistan have signed a secret agreement providing for the deployment of the US Rapid Deployment Force on Pakistani territory;

(b) if so, whether the agreement is reported to have been signed during the US Defence Secretary's visit to Pakistan in October, 1986;

(c) the reaction of Government thereto; and

(d) whether this subject was discussed during the recent meeting with the Pakistani representatives?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) Govt. are opposed to the setting up of foreign bases/facilities in any

country. Govt. have conveyed their concern to Pakistan about the possibility of the setting up of US bases in Pakistan. Both the USA and Pakistan have however, denied the existence of any such bases.

Purchase of French made Atlis by Pakistan

*55. SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY :
DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pakistan is purchasing a French made Atlis, a sophisticated laser-guided bombing fire control system for its American made F-16 fighter jets;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government of India thereto; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to meet the new threat?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) Govt. have seen reports in this regard which appear to be correct.

(b) and (c) All such developments are kept under constant review and necessary steps taken to ensure full defence preparedness.

Jute price

*56. SHRI D.L. BAITHA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the minimum price of different varieties of jute fixed by Government; and

(b) the factors taken into consideration while fixing these prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Minimum prices for different varieties and grades of raw jute and mesta at the up country

markets for different jute and mesta growing States and at Calcutta for 1986-87 Session are given in Annenure I and II respectively. [Placed in library. See No. LT-3742/87.]

(b) While fixing the minimum prices for different varieties of raw jute, Government takes into consideration all relevant factors including the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices, normal price differentials for different grade of jute, freight cost from up-country markets to Calcutta, etc.

Promotion of tourism in South

*57. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cassettes produced during 1986-87 for the promotion of tourism;

(b) how many of them project tourism in the South; and

(c) the action taken to promote tourism in South?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED : (a) and (b) The production and purchase of films is an ongoing process and depends on the requirements of the Department's offices in India and overseas. During 1986-87 the Department produced its first video film (Cassette) on Desert Festival in Jaisalmer, Rajasthan. It also completed a film titled "Glory of Hampi" which is being used for promotional purposes by the Department's offices in India and abroad. The State Governments of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka have also produced films/Audio-visuals on tourist attraction in their States.

(c) The promotion and publicity of India including tourist destinations in the Southern States, is a continuous activity of the Department of Tourism. The specific steps taken to promote tourism to the South include development of tourist

attractions and destinations as also augmentation of infrastructural facilities. The domestic tourism publicity campaign of the Department launched last year also featured special advertisements on Periyar (Kerala) and Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh). These advertisements appeared in the major consumer and trade magazines in different regional languages like Tamil, Kannada, Telegu and Malayalam. Several new folders and directories are under production covering all major tourist circuits in the South. These will be ready for distribution shortly. Trivandrum Airport has also been opened for receiving charter flights.

Number of terrorists arrested and escaped from custody in Delhi

*58. SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN :

SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons arrested for crimes of terrorism in Delhi during the months of November and December, 1986 and January 1987; and

(b) how many of these alleged terrorists escaped from police custody and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) 5.

(b) No alleged terrorist escaped from the custody of Delhi Police.

[Translation]

Ranganath Mishra Commission Report

*59. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the Report of Justice Ranganath Mishra Commission on riots in Delhi and some other places in November, 1984;

(b) if so, the findings of the Commission; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The report alongwith the action taken note on the recommendations has been laid on the Table of the House on 23rd February, 1987.

[English]

Privatisation of the units under India Tourism Development Corporation

*60. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have privatised any of the units under the ITDC (India Tourism Development Corporation);

(b) if so, the details of units so privatised and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government propose to go in for privatisation of any more units of the ITDC; and

(d) if so, their details?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Closure of N.T.C. mills

458. SHRI H.B. PATIL : Will the MINISTER of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the move to close down 8 heavily losing mills of the National Textile Corporation has been shelved; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) No final decision has been taken to close down any NTC mills so far.

Opening of STC depot at Rourkela

459. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation (STC) has only one of its depots at Cuttack in Orissa;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether the State Government had requested the Union Government to open another depot of the STC at Rourkela to reduce the consumer price of imported edible oil; if so, the action in this regard;

(d) whether STC has no office of its own anywhere in Orissa and if so, the reasons thereof;

(e) whether STC authorities had agreed to open one office in Orissa; and

(f) if so, the reasons for delay in opening the office?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) and (b) STC is having one storage depot at Cuttack for supply of edible oils to Orissa State against their allocations under the Public Distribution System;

(c) Proposals were received from the State Government in 1984 and 1985 for the opening of a second depot at Rourkela but STC did not find justification in having a second depot in Orissa State;

(d) to (f) Presently STC has no office of its own in Orissa State. STC is, however, considering a proposal to open a sub-branch at Bhubaneswar.

**Financial assistance for development
of tourist spots to Sindudurg and
Ratnagiri districts**

460. PROF. MADHU DANDA-
VATE : Will the Minister of TOURISM
be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that the coastal
areas of Sindudurg and Ratnagiri districts
of the Konkan region of Maharashtra
have large number of spots which are
suitable for tourist centres; and

(b) if so, will substantial financial
assistance be given by Union Government
to develop these tourist centres with a
view to earn foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM
(MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Central Ministry of Tourism has
sanctioned beach cottages at Ganpatipule
for Rs. 8.77 lakhs and beach resort at
Velneswar for Rs. 34.10 lakhs.

**Indo-Nepal Joint Economic
Commission**

461. SHRI T. BALA GOUD : Will
the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an agree-
ment has been reached for setting up In-
do-Nepal Joint Economic Commission;
and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a)
India and Nepal are discussing the establi-
shment of a Joint Economic Commission.
The specific terms of reference of the
Joint Commission are still under consider-
ation.

(d) Does not arise

Textile mills by NTC

462. SHRI AMARSINH
RATHAWA :

SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be
pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a few
textile mills run by N.T.C. have been
closed down;

(b) if so, their numbers State-wise
and the reasons for their closure;

(c) the number of workers affected;
and

(d) the steps being taken to restart
them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF
THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI
RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No,
Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

**Expansion of export of textiles to
United States**

463. CH. RAM PRAKASH : Will
the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to
state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indian
delegation visited United States to explore
the possibilities of expanding the country's
textile exports; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF
THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI
RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes,
Sir.

(b) The delegation during the course
of its visit to the USA signed the Indo-
US Bilateral Textile Agreement and

assessed the scope for further diversification and growth in export of textile goods in consultation with the importers and trade channels in USA. In addition, some outstanding bilateral problems were also resolved during the visit of the delegation.

Demands of employees of TFAI

464. SHRI SODE RAMAIAH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the daily wages and regular employees of the Trade Fair Authority of India (TFAI) had gone on a token strike on January 21, 1987 to press for their demands; and

(b) if so, the details of their demands and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) Some employees of TFAI were on strike on 21st January, 1987. Although it was initially announced as a token strike, the employees later announced that the strike would be an indefinite one.

(b) The main demands made by the employees of the TFAI and the position in regard to their demands are as follows :

- (1) Regularisation of 50% of muster roll staff in Engineering Division of TFAI. The matter is receiving the attention of the TFAI.
- (2) Revision of pay scales and allowances of junior staff. The TFAI has been asked to formulate proposals in this regard and submit them to Govt. for finalisation.
- (3) Allotment of residential accommodation for junior staff.

The TFAI is making efforts to obtain allotment of land.

Views of 8th World economist Congress on import liberalisation

465. DR. A. K. PATEL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the 8th World Economist Congress organised in Delhi in December last, economists held that liberalisation of imports had increased the import intensity of export production from just 10 per cent in 1972-73 to 18 per cent in 1977-78 and to 35 per cent in 1984-85, while the exports have not picked up accordingly; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) & (b) It has been given to understand that such a statement was made by an economist in his personal capacity during the panel discussion on Indian Economic Development held on December 5, 1986 during the 8th World Economist Congress. The Government is not aware of the basis of this statement.

Installation of automatic speech recorders in the Naval Ships

466. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(b) whether it is a fact that like aircraft having been provided with speech recorders between the control tower and the pilot, there is no such system of automatic recording of speech/orders given by the Captains of the Naval Ships to the engine rooms to detect and pinpoint the fault in cases of need;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to instal automatic speech recorders in the naval ships; and

(c) if not, reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE
(SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP
SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The present system of recording being followed by the Naval Ships is considered adequate.

India's proposal to Bangladesh for
revival of Railway corridor facility

467. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MAN-
DAL :

DR. B. L. SHAILESH :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL
AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether during his last visit to Bangladesh, a new proposal was made for the revival of Railway corridor facility through the Bangladesh territory to link West Bengal with the North-Eastern region;

(b) if so whether any commitment was made by Bangladesh Government to this proposal; and

(c) if not, whether he proposes to follow it up through diplomatic channels with the Bangladesh Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) The possibility of transit of India's railway freight traffic to the North Eastern region via the Bangladesh railway system has been discussed on several occasions during the past. During my recent visit to Bangladesh also this was one of the items discussed.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Yes Sir.

[Translation]

Facilities to Haj pilgrims

468. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Will

the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the new facilities proposed to be provided by Government to Haj pilgrims this year particularly in regard to increase in the number of ships and reduction in airfare; and

(b) whether the number of Haj Pilgrims from India is likely to be increased this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) Government review on a continuous basis all aspects of Haj pilgrimage from India with a view to providing better facilities if feasible to Haj pilgrims. There is no proposal to increase the number of ships for Haj pilgrimage during 1987. Air India and the Haj Committee, Bombay, will get Haj charter airfares reduced to the extent possible.

(b) The number of Haj pilgrims from India, for whom the Government releases foreign exchange, is not likely to be increased this year.

Extradition treaty

469. SHRI JAGANNATH PRASAD : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the names of countries with which Government are negotiating for extradition treaties and the names of countries with which such a treaty already exists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : Government is currently negotiating extradition treaties with the U.K. and F.R.G. India has signed extradition treaties with Nepal, Bhutan, Uganda, Belgium, U.S.A. and Canada.

Illegal export of Monkeys

470. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD
RAWAT : Will the Minister of COM-
MERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether despite the ban imposed on the export of monkeys, people are exporting them in an illegal manner;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any action against the persons engaged in the export of monkeys; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) No, Sir. No such export has come to Governments notice.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

Impact of new textile policy on development of handloom and powerloom

471. SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the impact of the new textile policy announced last year on the development of handloom and powerloom sectors in the country;

(b) whether employment opportunities to the rural population have increased; and

(c) whether income generation opportunities as a whole have also increased as a result of implementation of the new textile policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The trend in cloth production indicates the favourable impact of the new Textile Policy on the decentralised handloom and powerloom sectors, which is as under :—

(In million metres)

Year	Handloom Sector	Powerloom Sector
1984-85	3137	5445
1985-86	3236	5886
1986-87 (Estimated)	3368	6149

(b) Though no precise information is available, yet considering the fact that the production of cloth in handloom and powerloom sectors has increased, it may indirectly denote that there may be better employment opportunities in these sectors.

(c) It can be stated that the income generation on the whole has increased as a result of implementation of the new Textile Policy, since overall production in the textile industry has gone up and there is a large increase in production of blended and non-cotton textiles which are capable of realising better prices.

Export of textile goods

472. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of textile goods exported during the years 1984-85 and 1985-86 and the target fixed for the year 1986-87;

(b) the value of export of textile goods during the period of April-September, 1986; and

(c) the steps being taken to achieve the target and to boost the export of textile goods during the year 1987-88?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) Statement-I is given below.

(c) Statement-II is given below.

Statement-I

Export of textiles

(Value in Rs. Crores)

(Provisional)

Sl. No.	Item	Exports 1984-85	Exports 1985-86	Target 1986-87	Exports (April-Sept. 1986)
1.	Cotton fabrics made-ups (Millmade/Powerloom), Cotton Yarn including handloom fabrics and made-ups.	639.93	630.93	695 00	321.76
2.	Readymade Garments.	948.30	1096.14	1200.00	615.69
3.	Wool and Woollens.	88.20	86.75	105.00	32.68
4.	Silk.	129.06	159.80	150.00	92.61
5.	Man-made Textiles.	60.92	53.92	75 00	35.72

Source : Export Promotion Councils

Statement-II

The following measures have been taken to boost the export of textile goods :—

1. Sophisticated garment manufacturing machines not manufactured indigenously are allowed to be imported on OGL. As many as 114 machines for garment and hosiery manufacture have been placed under OGL, 97 of them enjoying concessional import duty.
2. For the purpose of removing obsolescence and for modernising the textile industry, the Government policy of indigenous production of textile machinery has been liberalised and select machines are allowed to be imported with export obligation.
3. A textile modernisation fund of Rs. 750 crores has been created for facilitation of modernisation of Cotton Textile Industry.
4. A long term policy for the export of cotton yarn with liberal ceilings has been announced. The present ceiling is 40 million Kgs., per year for yarn of counts upto 60s against 12 million Kgs., earlier. There is no restriction on the export of yarn above 60s count.
5. Revised rates of CCS have been announced effective from 1st July, 1986. These rates have been announced for a period of 3 years and are generally higher than before. Slow moving items of garments on which CCS was not admissible when exported to quota countries have been made

eligible for CCS. CCS on export of yarn of all counts has been allowed @ 8% from 29 August, 1986. CCS on export of grey fabric has been raised to 10% w.e.f. 13 Feb., 1987.

6. Cotton garments and textiles have been brought under the scheme of Contract Registration with a view to providing an element of certainty to exporters in the matter of CCS.
7. The Fashion Technology Institute in Delhi for education, research and training in the areas of fashion design for garment manufacture will be fully operative in 1987.
8. The duty drawback rates for cotton garments have been increased to 10%.
9. The number of days of pre-shipment credit has been increased from 90 days to 180 days. The rate of interest has also been reduced by 2.5%.
10. Many items of raw material/fabrics are permitted to be imported under Duty Free REP Scheme and the Import-Export Pass Book Scheme.
11. The scope of Advance Licensing Scheme has been widened and procedures simplified.
12. Under 100% Export Oriented Units and Free Trade Zones Scheme, facilities for liberal import of capital goods and raw materials alongwith many other concessions are given.
13. A new system called Non-Quota Exporters System has been created within the Export Entitlement Distribution Policy for Garments and Knitwears with a view to boost exports to non-quota countries. Exporters

who show good export performance in non-quota GCA countries will be entitled to receive allocations under this system.

14. Permission for use of foreign brand names for domestic sales has been approved in the case of readymade garments with the stipulation that only indigenous fabrics are used; at least 75% of the production is exported and no royalties are allowed on domestic sale.

Figures of Import and Export

473. SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total import and export figures of various items for 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86, country-wise; and

(b) the reasons for variation, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) The commodity-country statistics of foreign trade of India are contained in a publication entitled "Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India (Volume I & II)" available upto March 1984. These publications are available in the Parliament Library.

(b) The level of exports and imports to and from various regions and countries is dependent on a large number of factors such as foreign demand for its exports, the commercial policies abroad, including tariff and non-tariff barriers, domestic supply of exports, state of the economy and our domestic needs. The exports during the period 1983-84 to 1985-86 have registered an increase to all regions, except Africa. Similarly imports from all regions into India have registered an increase during the same period.

Proposal to develop Guruvayoor as tourist center

474. SHRI K. MOHANDAS : Will

the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to develop Guruvayoor in Kerala as tourist centre under the Central Plan during 1987; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM : (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) and (b) There is no such proposal under consideration by Central Ministry of Tourism during 1987. However, Bhartiya Yatri Avas Vikas Samiti has identified Guruvayoor as a pilgrim centre where yatrika may be put up subject to availability of land in the 7th Five Year Plan.

[Translation]

FICCI's suggestion for export incentives

475. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry have suggested grant of export incentives on total business instead of profit and to grant loans on international rate of interest for export purposes; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) and (b) The FICCI has suggested that export credit in India should be made available at rates matching with those available in Japan, Switzerland, West Germany and Pakistan. The Government has recently reduced the rates of pre and postshipment credit and they are now available at a concessional rate of 9.5% for a period of 180 days for all products,

[English]

Strategy of CEI for increasing engineering exports to USA

476. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the strategy drawn up by the confederation of Engineering Industries (CEI) for substantially increasing engineering exports to the U.S.A.;

(b) the details of eleven thrust industry sectors for increasing exports selected on the basis of twin criteria of performance and potential; and

(c) the steps taken in building up total Quality Management (TQM) approach for the industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) Certain suggestions have been made by Confederation of Engineering Industries (CEI) for increasing engineering exports to the USA. These include preparation of sectoral plans for selected products and selection of three market leaders for each product.

(b) The following 11 thrust export sectors have been suggested by CEI :

1. Electronics.
2. Diesel engines and parts.
3. Wires and cables.
4. Bicycles and parts.
5. Auto parts.
6. Hand and small cutting tools.
7. Boilers and pressure vessels.
8. Machine tools.
9. Storage batteries.
10. Software.
11. Complete vehicles.

(c) Among the measures which CEI have reported to have taken for building up Total Quality Management are, inter alia, the organisation of workshops/seminars, institution of panels for total quality concepts, study groups and visits, audio-visual shows, institution of awards for quality, etc.

India as an all weather destination for tourists

477. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that flow of tourists to India slows down during the summer months ?

(b) whether it is proposed to diversify the scope of tourism by projecting India as an all weather destination; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) Foreign tourist arrivals in India during summer months are comparatively less.

(b) and (c) Steps are being taken to promote India as an all weather destination by offering off season packages etc. Efforts are also being made to promote various types of special interest tourism like, beach tourism, adventure tourism, conferences and conventions etc. The continental dimension and the various attractions in different parts of the country are also being emphasised in the overseas publicity programme to project India as an all weather destination.

Employment to dependents of deceased employees of Bharat Electronics Limited, Sahibabad, U. P.

478. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1378 on 12 November, 1986 regarding deaths in Bharat Electronics Limited, Sahibabad, U. P. and state :

(a) whether the three dependents of the deceased employees of Bharat Electronics Limited have since been employed; and

(b) if so, when and if not, the time by which they are likely to be employed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) At present, there is no requirement of manpower having qualifications these dependents possess.

Export of Cotton

479. SHRI C. K. KUPPUSWAMY : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of total production of cotton exported last year;

(b) amount of foreign exchange earned thereby;

(c) whether there is any shortfall in export of cotton when compared to 1984-85 and 1985-86; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof and the steps Union Government are going to take to attract more export orders ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b) During 1985-86 cotton year, 4.22% of the total production of cotton was exported and the foreign exchange earned was Rs. 102.54 crores.

(c) and (d) The current cotton year will end on 31.8.1987 and therefore, it is not possible to indicate at this stage whether there will be any shortfall in the export of cotton during the current year vis-a-vis the exports made during 1984-85 & 1985-86. The exporting agencies are appointing sales agents in overseas markets,

sending delegations and promoting sales under bilateral trade agreements with various cotton importing countries in general and East European countries in particular to increase exports.

Procurement of rubber by S.T.C.

480. SHRI P. A. ANTONY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quality of natural rubber procured by the State Trading Corporation (STC) from the domestic market during the current year; and

(b) whether there is any effect of STC's market intervention on the price of rubber ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) and (b) STC has so far procured 6734 tonnes of natural rubber from the domestic market. This has helped in reviving the average price for RMA-IV grade of natural rubber to the level of Rs. 16500 per tonne.

Association of States in export promotion

481. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal to associate the State Government with the export plans is under consideration of Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to provide financial and other assistance to the States who come forward to participate in the country's export promotion activities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) to (c) Commerce Minister in a letter to the State Govern-

ments dated 9th December, 1986 has outlined the various export policy measures undertaken by the Government of India in the recent months. While emphasizing that the State Governments have a vital place in the collective efforts to boost our country's exports, Commerce Minister has requested the State Governments to bring the contents of his letter to the attention of all those who are concerned with the export efforts in the States. Necessary possible assistance within the ambit of the Import & Export Control Rules and Regulation is extended to the State Governments in their endeavour to promote exports.

Desire of non-resident Indians to have Indian passports

482. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the non-resident Indians have expressed their desire to have Indian passport in a recently held conference on 'role of non-residents in India's development; and

(b) if so, whether Government have considered the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Issue of Indian passports is regulated under the Passports Act, 1967 which provides for grant of Indian passports to the Citizens of India. Government have not considered it advisable to change this provision.

Clandestine sale of smack in Delhi

484. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the reports about increasing clandestine sale of smack in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or being taken to stop the sale of this deadly drug ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS. (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The following steps have been taken :

1. The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 has been enacted to provide for stringent punishment for drug trafficking offences.
2. The Narcotics Control Bureau with zonal units at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Varanasi has been set up for coordinating the action of various Central and State enforcement agencies.
3. A scheme for giving rewards to the informants and personnel engaged in enforcement work, has been introduced.
4. Instructions have been issued to the State Governments etc. to earmark special courts to try drug traffickers.
5. Special watch is maintained at the exit and entry points in Delhi.

Establishment of joint venture in marine fisheries

485. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to permit large Indian Houses and companies coming under Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices/Foreign Exchange Regulation Act to establish joint venture in marine fisheries; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the terms and conditions for giving such permission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) and (b) Government have recently decided in principle to permit Indian entrepreneurs including FERA and MRTP companies to establish joint ventures in deep sea fishing, subject to the exemption/clearance to be given by the Department of Company Affairs, as prescribed under the relevant Acts and rules, in order to achieve the optimum utilisation of marine resources in the Indian Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) with a view to increasing the exports of marine products.

The terms and conditions for such joint ventures include that such joint venture companies should acquire vessels (i) of 20 M and above, register the vessel in their name in India and fly the Indian flag, (ii) either through outright purchase or on deferred payment as specifically approved by the Government and (iii) also on long-term lease (8-10 years).

Joint ventures operating in different countries

486. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the joint ventures operating in different countries;

(b) whether any study has been made of the investments by Indian companies in them;

(c) whether the investments have been rising or falling during the last three years, year-wise; and

(d) the proposals, if any, under contemplation to start new joint ventures ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) List of the joint

ventures operating in different countries is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3743/87.]

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Figures of investments during preceding 3 years are as under.

(Rs. in crores)

1984	1985	1986
85.33	93.84	92.00

(d) At present, there are 9 proposals for setting up joint ventures under consideration.

[Translation]

Rehabilitation of sick textile mills

487. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI :

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the nodal Agency set up to examine sick textile mills has identified some mills as viable;

(b) if so, the number and names of such mills;

(c) the expenditure likely to be incurred on their rehabilitation; and

(d) whether the retrenched workers of the viable mills would be taken back ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is given below.

(c) The expenditure likely to be incurred on the rehabilitation of sick but

potentially viable textile mills would depend on a number of factors like the financial requirement of each such mill, the time required to implement the rehabilitation package, etc.; and

(d) The Textile Policy Statement of June, 1985 states that in the process of revival of sick units the interest of labour shall be fully protected.

Statement

List of Mills which have been found to be potentially viable by the Nodal Agency (upto 7.1. 87)

S. No.	Name of the Mills
--------	-------------------

Rajasthan

1. Mewar Textile Ltd., Bhilwara
2. Sidha Syntex Ltd., Udaipur
3. Poddar Mills Ltd., Jaipur

Gujarat

4. Prasad Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad
5. Vijaya Mills Co. Ltd., Ahmadabad
6. P. G. Textile Mills Ltd., Baroda
7. Shree Yamuna Mills Co. Ltd., Baroda
8. Niranjana Mills Ltd., Surat
9. Aryodaya Gng. & Mfg. Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad
10. Ahmedabad Shri Ramakrishna Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad
11. Shri Vrajesh Textile Mills, Petlad
12. Hathising Mfg. Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad
13. New Gujarat Synthetics Ltd.
14. Star of Gujarat Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad

15. Bharat Suryodaya Mills, Ahmedabad

16. Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Ptg. Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad

17. Patel Mills Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad

Madhya Pradesh

18. Nimar Textiles, Khandwa

19. Humumchand Mills Ltd., Indore

20. Rajkumar Mills Ltd., Indore

Orissa

2. Orissa Spg. Mills Ltd., Rajgangpur

Maharashtra

22. Hindustan Spg. & Wvg. Mills Bombay

23. Raghuvanshi Mills Ltd., Bombay

24. Shree Ram Mills Ltd., Bombay

25. Swan Mills Ltd., Bombay

26. Balwant Textile Mills P. Ltd., Miraj (Marathe Textiles)

27. Lokmanya Mills (barsi) Ltd., Barsi

28. Madhavnagar Cotton Mills Ltd., Madhavnagar

29. Central India Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd., Nagpur

Uttar Pradesh

30. Modi Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co. Ltd., Modinagar

31. Ajanta Textile Ltd. Ghazlabad

32. Moradabad Syntex Ltd., Moradabad

33. Amitabh Textile Mills Ltd., Dehradun

34. Mayur Syntex, Sikandrabad

Tamil Nadu

35. Karur Mills Ltd., Karur

36. Sujani Textile Ltd., Coimbatore

37. Tiruour Cotton Spg. Mills Ltd., Tiruour

38. Mahalaxmi Textile Mills Ltd., Madurai

39. Rajnarayan Textile Ltd., Coimbatore

40. Rukmini Mills Ltd., Manalur

West Bengal

41. Anantour Textiles Ltd. Anantour

42. Hada Textiles Ltd., Bishnupur

Haryana

43. GTN Synthetics Ltd.,

44. Elson Cotton Mills Ltd., Ballabgarh

45. Rama Fibres Ltd., Bamla

46. Rohtak Textiles Mills Ltd., Rohtak

[English]

Impact of stoppage of import of fertiliser under counter-trade policy of MMTC

488. DR. CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that stoppage of fertiliser imports may hit counter trade policy of the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation (MMTC); and

(b) if so, the remedial steps being taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) and (b) There is no decision to stop fertilizer imports. The quantum of imports during 1987-88 may be lower in view of increase in indigenous production. Counter-trade is intended to earn foreign exchange required for financing imports. To the extent imports are lower, necessity of counter trade will also be lower.

Declaration of Punnapra Vyalar Agitation as part of Indian freedom struggle

489. PROF. K. V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Kerala Government has recommended to declare Punnapra Vyalar Agitation in Kerala as part of Indian freedom struggle; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Union Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter was considered by the Government and it was decided not to accept Punnapra-Vyalar Agitation as part of National Freedom Struggle for the purpose of grant of pension under Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme.

Employees of Andaman and Nicobar Island Administration

490. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of employees in the employment of the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) the percentage of locals settled in the Union Territory employed in the Administrative services; and

(c) the extra allowances given to the employees on account of their working in the said Union Territory ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) The total number of employees in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands as on 31-3-1985 is as under :—

Group 'A'	192
Group 'B'	313
Group 'C'	8,189
Group 'D'	20,509
Total	29,203

(b) None of the locals is employed in the Administrative Service. However, 15 local officers are employed in DANI Civil Service.

(c) Special Compensatory Allowance ranging from Rs. 125/- to Rs. 650/- per month is being paid to the employees working in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Service conditions of technocrats/medical officers recruited during emergency

491. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases pending with his Ministry in which technocrats including medical officers recruited during emergency have represented for protection of their rights vis-a-vis the respective medical and other departments on their reversion;

(b) the period for which these cases

are pending and the reasons for delay in Government's decision thereon; and

(c) do Government propose to lay down a definite time-frame to decide these cases so as not to discourage youth from joining emergency commissions in future ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE
(SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):

(a) No such cases are pending with the Ministry of Defence.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of reply to (a) above.

Crimes during 1985-86 and 1986-87

492. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of murders, looting,

arson, rapes, dacoities and thefts committed during 1985-86 and 1986-87 in various States and Union Territories ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : Available information regarding the number of cases of murder, rape, dacoity and theft reported during 1985-86 and 1986-87 in various States and Union Territories is given in the Statements I and II below. Figures collected by the Central Government relate to twelve listed crimes and the number of cases of arson (*mischief by fire*) in States/Union Territories is not available separately. Mischief by fire (arson) is included in other Indian Penal Code crimes.

Statement-I

The number of crime cases reported during 1985-86 i. e. from 1st April, 1985 to 31st March, 1986.

S. No.	Names of States/ Union Territories	Number of cases reported			
		Murder	Rape	Dacoity	Theft
1	2	3	4	5	6
STATES					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1604	356	313	15957
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	39	4	10	214
3.	Assam	691	284	425	9258
4.	Bihar	3254	424	2755	17126
5.	Gujarat	1142	131	286	17876
6.	Haryana	339	103	18	3400
7.	Himachal Pradesh	70	36	3	620
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	123	199	10	2844
9.	Karnataka	975	111	180	17164

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Kerala	466	111	19	2518
11.	Madhya Pradesh	2615	1509	426	39471
12.	Maharashtra	2085	710	561	56394
13.	Manipur	68	16	30	533
14.	Meghalaya	90	18	20	473
15.	Mizoram	33	59	15	273
16.	Nagaland	40	12	23	397
17.	Orissa	624	171	244	10417
18.	Punjab	736	78	18	1611
19.	Rajasthan	1062	575	76	12783
20.	Sikkim	5	2	4	92
21.	Tamil Nadu	1396	199	62	24100
22.	Tripura	150	41	162	1025
23.	Uttar Pradesh	6402	880	2780	49850
24.	West Bengal	1435	527	857	28484
UNION TERRITORIES					
25.	A. & N. Islands	16	2	—	107
26.	Chandigarh	11	6	—	62
27.	D. & N. Haveli	12	—	—	71
28.	Delhi	302	90	27	13411
29.	Goa, Daman & Diu	22	12	3	1103
30.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	8
31.	Pondicherry	17	6	—	745

Note : Figures are based on quarterly crime reviews, therefore, may be treated as provisional.

Statement-II

The Number of crime cases reported during 1986 87

Number of cases reported

S.No.	Names of States/ Union Territories	Murder	Rape	Dacoity	Theft	Report upto
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
STATES :						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	417	116	50	3449	30-6-86
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	29	5	7	153	30-9-86
3.	Assam	385	209	272	6569	30-9-86
4.	Bihar	959	153	738	3901	30-6-86
5.	Gujarat	661	78	145	8675	30-9-86
6.	Haryana	236	73	14	1890	30-9-86
7.	Himachal Pradesh	44	41	1	450	31-12-86
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	52	125	7	1782	30-9-86
9.	Karnataka	835	104	151	12752	31-12-86
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1363	759	203	17951	30-9-86
11.	Kerala	253	59	19	1345	30-9-86
12.	Maharashtra	620	198	151	13252	30-6-86
13.	Manipur	50	8	27	605	31-12-86
14.	Meghalaya	27	7	10	96	30-9-86
15.	Mizoram	13	22	—	108	30-9-86
16.	Nagaland	23	3	19	224	30-9-86
17.	Orissa	325	71	118	4653	30-9-86
18.	Punjab	891	50	42	1705	31-12-86
19.	Rajasthan	288	158	12	2994	30-6-86
20.	Sikkim	—	1	—	13	30-6-86
21.	Tamil Nadu	806	114	39	12346	30-9-86
22.	Tripura	101	24	85	705	31-12-86

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23.	Uttar Pradesh	3695	629	1194	23437	30-9-86
24.	West Bengal	715	317	386	13310	30-9-86
UNION TERRITORIES						
25.	A. & N. Islands	5	—	—	61	30-9-86
26.	Chandigarh	4	2	—	575	31-12-86
27.	D. & N. Haveli	—	—	1	21	30-9-86
28.	Delhi	221	65	12	9186	31-12-86
29.	Goa, Daman & Diu	22	5	17	921	31-12-86
30.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	4	31-12-86
31.	Pondicherry	9	2	2	284	30-9-86

Note :— Figures are based on quarterly crime reviews, therefore, may be treated as provisional.

Migration of birds to Chilka lake to promote tourism

493. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that more than a million birds have arrived in Chilka from various parts of the world; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to promote migration of birds to Chilka Lake (Orissa) to build up environmental health of the country and to promote tourism ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) and (b) During the current season the arrival of migrating birds at Chilka Lake is reported to have been larger and of more variety than in previous years. This increase in the migratory bird population at Chilka has been attributed mainly to effective conservation steps taken by the newly constituted wildlife Division at Chilka Lake, set

up by the Orissa Government in 1984. A ban on shooting of birds at Chilka was imposed in October, 1973. The matter of declaring Chilka Lake as a Wildlife Sanctuary under the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 is under the active consideration of the State Government. For introduction of water sports for tourists in Chilka Lake the Department of Tourism has released Rs. 1.80 lakhs in 1983-84 out of the total sanctioned amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs for purchase of two boats, two water skiing sets and two life jackets. The boats have been purchased and engines have been ordered. Besides this, the Department has also released Rs. 3.54 lakhs for purchase of a Yacht in 1985-86. In 1983-84 an amount of Rs. 2.14 lakhs was released to celebrate the Chilka Boat Race.

On the request of the State Government, the Town and Country Planning Organisation, New Delhi has been entrusted to prepare a Master Plan on Chilka Lake. Out of the total sanctioned amount of Rs. 3.25 lakhs a sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been advanced to TCPO in 1984-85. Interim report is expected to be ready by March, 1987.

Tourist promotion

494. DR. DATTA SAMANT : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of tourists who visited India in the year 1986 and the total amount of national income for this year; and

(b) the efforts Government are making to attract more tourists in order to get more national income ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) The total foreign tourist traffic to India during 1986 was 1451,076 including the nationals of Pakistan and Bangladesh. The estimated foreign exchange earning from these tourists is likely to be over Rs. 1700 crores.

(b) The steps taken by the Government to increase the foreign tourist traffic to India include vigorous publicity campaigns with emphasis on consumer advertising, stepping up of public relations with overseas media agencies, tour operators and travel agencies, promotion of special interest tourism and marketing India in segments, launching of off-season schemes and promotional schemes like "Affordable India" and "India on the House", development of infrastructural facilities and transport systems, including charter traffic, etc.

[Translation]

Enquiry into hijacking of Pan Am aircraft

495. SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether enquiry in regard to the hijacking of PAN AM aircraft to Pakistan resulting in loss of lives of several citizens of Indian origin was conducted by the Government of Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof and the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) and (b) Pakistan is yet to furnish to us the report of the enquiry set up by it in this matter.

[English]

Air link between tourist centres in Kerala

496. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal for having chartered flight connection between the various tourist centres in Kerala for international passengers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) and (b) Trivandrum in Kerala has been approved as a destination for charters. However, no proposal has been received so far for operating charters to this destination.

India's exports vis-a-vis some Asian countries

497. SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the increase in our exports during last 3 years; and

(b) how does it compare with the increase in exports of some of the countries in the Asian region ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) According to data available from DGCI & S, India's overall exports in terms of Indian Rupees

at current prices grew at the rate of 11.0% and 21.3% during 1983-84 and 1984-85 respectively. India's exports have registered a decline of 7.1% during 1985-86 due to stoppage of crude oil on account of development of domestic refining capacity. However, exports excluding crude oil registered an increase of 5.7% during 1985-86.

(b) According to data available in the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, UN, the average annual rate of growth in India's exports during 1982-85, in terms of US dollars at current prices, exceeded that of countries such as Bahrain, Cyprus, Iran, Qatar, Arab Republic of Syria, UAE, Afghanistan and Indonesia. However, growth in India's exports was lower than in the case of countries such as Jordan, Kuwait, Turkey, Bangladesh, Hongkong, Republic of Korea, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka and Thailand.

Extradition treaty with Canada

498. SHRIMATI N. P. JHANSI LAKSHMI :

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether an extradition treaty between Canada and India has been finalised; and

(b) if so, when and the salient features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The treaty entered into force on 10-2-1987. The salient features of the treaty are :

1. To be eligible for extradition a conduct should be an offence not only under the laws of India but also under the laws of

Canada. The Treaty provides that any offence punishable with imprisonment by more than one year under the laws of both India and Canada would be eligible for extradition. In this regard, even offences relating to taxation or revenue or others of purely fiscal character would also be eligible for extradition.

2. The treaty also specifies a list of more serious offences like :

- (i) offences against safety of civil aviation,
- (ii) unlawful seizure of aircraft,
- (iii) crimes against internationally protected persons including diplomatic agents,
- (iv) offences related to terrorism,
- (v) murder, manslaughter, assault causing bodily harm, kidnapping, hostagetaking, offences involving serious damage to property or disruption of public facilities,
- (vi) offences relating to firearms, weapons, explosives or dangerous substances, and
- (vii) any attempt or conspiracy to commit any of these offences,

Which shall not be regarded as political offences or offences of a political character for purposes of extradition.

3. Under the Treaty extradition is possible for all eligible offences whether committed before or after this Treaty comes into force.

4. Under this Treaty each country will have jurisdiction to try and punish offenders committing crimes within its own territory, when the offender is found in that territory. However, in determining the jurisdiction of one's own courts, in such situations, under this Treaty, India and Canada will be able to consider grave and immediate effects or consequences of the offence in question on or in the other territory, with a view to see in extradition could be provided.

5. The Treaty also provides for proper legal safeguards for all the accused and due process of law without discrimination as to race, religion, colour or ethnic origin.

6. The Treaty provides for various grounds for denial of extradition which are in accordance with the Indian and Canadian constitutional law and enactments and policy in respect of extradition.

7. The Treaty also provides for an obligation submit the case to one's own competent authorities for prosecution where a request for extradition is not granted.

8. The Treaty provides, in case of urgency, for the provisional arrest of the person sought.

9. The Treaty, in its other provisions, also incorporates standard principles and procedures governing law of extradition.

Modification in Defence education and training

499. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the measures being taken to make appropriate modifications in defence education and training to keep pace with the latest scientific and technical developments in the world ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : The content and methodology of training in the Armed Forces are continuously updated to keep pace with the scientific and technological advancements, as per our operational requirements. Modern training-aids like audiovisuals, simulators, computers etc. have been introduced.

A high level Committee has been constituted recently, to review the training of officers of the Army, Navy and the Air Force. The Committee is to examine, *inter-alia*, the entire content of the academic and professional training and lay down broad policies on training of the officer cadre of the three Services.

[Translation]

Scheme to raise standard of living of workers in handloom sector

500. SHRI MADAN PANDEY : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to formulate any scheme to raise the standard of living of the workers engaged in handloom industry;

(b) if so, the outlines thereof;

(c) by what time it is likely to be carried out; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b) Government of India have been implementing a number of handloom development schemes with the objective of developing the handloom industry and raising the standard of living of handloom weavers. These schemes are as follows :—

1. Share capital assistance to handloom weavers to enable them to

enroll themselves as members of cooperative societies;

2. Share capital assistance to handloom weavers primary cooperative societies, Apex societies and State handloom development corporations;
3. Assistance for modernisation of looms;
4. Managerial subsidy to handloom weavers primary societies;
5. Financial assistance to State handloom development corporations and handloom cooperative societies for setting up pre-loom and post-loom processing facilities;
6. Special rebate at the rate of 20% on sale of handloom products;
7. Janata Cloth Scheme;
8. Thrift Fund Scheme; and
9. Workshed-cum-Housing Scheme.

(c) and (d) All these schemes are in operation since 1976 except the schemes relating to managerial subsidy and modernisation, which were started in 1980-81 and Thrift Fund and Workshed-cum-Housing Schemes which were started in 1985-86. These schemes are all of a continuing nature.

[English]

Cotton cultivation in Andhra Pradesh

501. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to introduce cotton cultivation in certain areas of Andhra Pradesh where cotton cultivation has not been started;

(b) if so, the efforts made by Union Government in this regard; and

(c) whether it will be fresh crop or in place of some unprofitable crop that is cultivated there ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Communal riots in the country

502. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state ?

(a) whether Government has examined the implementation of its guidelines to the State Governments in respect of incidents of communal violence; and

(b) if so, with what results ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b) The State Governments by and large report that they are generally conforming to the guidelines.

Statehood to Union Territories

503. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV :
SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY :

SHRI S. G. GHOLAP :

DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to grant Statehood to certain Union Territories such as Delhi, and Goa, Daman and Diu;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) to (c) Delhi is the national capital and the seat of foreign legations. It is, therefore, essential that the Centre should have greater control over Delhi than would be possible if Delhi is granted Statehood. As regards Goa, Daman and Diu, the matter will be considered at the appropriate time keeping in view the totality of circumstances and the relevant factors.

Steps to control price of viscose staple fibre

504. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that manufacturers of viscose staple fibre are selling V.S.F. at very high staple price; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to control its prices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) According to returns furnished to the Textile Commissioner, the prices of regular viscose staple fibre have, by and large, remained steady, except for April-May 1986 when market prices had increased because of strike in one of the units.

There is, at present, no proposal to bring viscose staple fibre under price control. In order to improve the availability of suitable fibres at competitive prices for projected requirements, Government have, from time to time, issued letters of intent for fresh capacity.

Explosives in a DTC bus

505. SHRI SRIHARI RAO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether investigations have been made by the Government into the incident of discovery of explosives in a DTC bus in Delhi on 1st September, 1986;

(b) if so, whether the miscreants have been arrested; and

(c) whether Government have tightened up the security measures in the capital to curb terrorist activities in Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Steps like increased foot and mobile patrolling, intensive checking of vulnerable places, posting pickets at strategic points, vigilance at crowded places, surprise checking of vehicles, strengthening of border check posts and holding of inter-State/inter-district meetings to exchange information about the movements of extremists, have been taken. Publicity is made through the media cautioning the people not to pick up unclaimed objects and to inform the police if they come across any unclaimed suspicious object.

Indigenous technology in defence production

506. DR. C. P. THAKUR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether indigenous technology has not been encouraged much in defence production; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir, Wherever possible, indigenous technology is given encouragement in defence production.

(b) Does not arise.

Export of handicrafts

507. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether export of handicrafts during the current financial year is likely to hit the target of Rs. 2000 crores as reported in the Hindustan Times dated 1 February, 1987;

(b) if so, the target fixed for the coming year; and

(c) whether steps are also being taken to popularise handicrafts within the domestic market ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The provisional figures of exports of handicrafts including gem and jewellery from India during the period 1985-86 and April-December, 1986-87 are given as under :—

1985-86	Rs. 1879.97 crores
1986-87	
(April-December)	Rs. 1781.62 crores
1985-86	
(April-December)	Rs. 1361.40 crores

(b) Rs. 2200 crores for the year 1987-1988; and

(c) The steps being taken are given in the statement below.

Statement

(a) Financial assistance is being provided to the Handicrafts Development Corporations set up by the State Governments, to open sales outlets in different parts of the country.

(2) State Handicrafts Corporations/apex co-operative societies and voluntary agencies are being financially assisted to organise

exhibitions, fairs and festivals to popularise handicrafts in the domestic market.

(3) Product Promotion Programmes and Market Meets are regularly organised in different parts of the country to make handicrafts artisans more market conscious.

(4) Handicrafts Week is celebrated every year in December during which a special rebate of 5% is allowed on the purchases of handicrafts items.

(5) Publicity of Indian handicrafts in the country is undertaken through different media on regular basis.

Arms licences obtained by Delhi residents from neighbouring States.

508. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether some Delhi residents have been found guilty of obtaining arms licences from the neighbouring States and if so, their number during the last two years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : During 1986, the Delhi police detected 244 cases of residents of Delhi having obtained arms licences from the neighbouring States. 180 licences had been procured from Haryana, 61 from Punjab and 3 from Rajasthan. No such case has come to notice during 1985.

Concessions to foreign tourists

509. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the schemes in which ITDC/Ministry of Tourism have sought concessions for the tourists and tourist spots in the country from different

Departments during the last two years to attract tourists; and

(b) whether any guidelines are proposed to be issued to ensure that concessions are granted only for such foreign tourist promotion schemes like students, sportsmen and legislators who generally need them and are encouraged to visit India?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) and (b) In the last two or three years the Ministry of Tourism has been generally trying to secure for tourism from various other Ministries and from the State Governments the status of an industry, especially an export oriented industry and the various facilities, incentives or concessions which are applicable for export oriented industry. Following declaring tourism as an industry by the National Development Council, nine State Governments have declared tourism as an industry and three State Governments have declared hotel as an industry. Also term loans by the Financial Institutions have been made available for hotel industry.

The Government have launched several schemes to attract tourists from overseas. These include "India on the House" to promote stop-over tours by transitting passengers; "Affordable India" offering concessional air fares during lean season; promotion of charters to selected destinations.

The Department of Tourism has requested for simplification of procedure for issue of visa to foreign tourists and entry formalities at the airports; provision of adequate number of seats on major tourist routes on Indian Airlines and Railways; augmentation of appropriate surface tourist transport; extension of certain concessions/incentives to various segments of travel industry so that the tourist in turn benefits. All these schemes incorporate necessary guidelines to ensure that concessions/benefits are used for the purpose for which these are meant. However, there are no schemes exclusively for students, sportsmen and legislators.

[Translation]

Export promotion to gulf, African and South American countries

510. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any long-term comprehensive scheme has been prepared by Government to promote export to Gulf, African and South American countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the steps proposed to be taken to exploit vast potential of export from India to these countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) and (b) No long term comprehensive export Promotion Schemes have been prepared for Gulf and South American Countries. However, a plan for coordinated effort to promote exports to selected sub-Saharan Countries was prepared some time ago. It covered activities like participation in fairs/Exhibition, interaction between trade bodies etc.

(c) To promote exports several measures such as participation in fairs/exhibition sponsoring trade delegations; establishing bilateral trading arrangements etc. are being undertaken.

[English]

Disease named 'Uzzi' affecting mulberry

511. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government are aware that the disease called "Uzzi or Usee" is greatly affecting the quality and quantity of silk worm rearing on mulberry leaves; and

(b) whether any research has been

done with regard to this disease and any cure prevention have been initiated?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In order to prevent Uzifly infestation the Central Sericultural Research & Training Institute, Mysore, has invented a chemical called "Uzicide". Application of Uzicide on silkworm crops has resulted in better cocoon yields. The Board's Research Institutes have recommended a number of preventive measures like use of Kaolin on spinning silkworms in moun-tages, spraying of Dimilin to sterilize the Uzifly maggots and application of Benzoic acid on silkworm crops. These measures have reduced the pest menace from 30% to about 6%.

Tourist facilities in West Bengal

512. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the West Bengal Government has submitted a Scheme for developing tourist facilities in that State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) when it was submitted to the Union Government; and

(d) action taken by Government so far?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) to (d) The examination consideration and sanction of central financial assistance to proposals received from the State Government is a continuous process. Schemes proposed by the State Government for central financial assistance are examined by the Ministry of Tourism, subject to availability of funds and inter-se-priorities.

News captioned 'Mission staff in US better over low pay'

513. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether local employees working in Indian Mission in the U.S.A. are reported to be sore over low pay and fringe benefits;

(b) if so, whether their grievances have been considered; and

(c) if so, whether any improvement is being effected in their pay and other benefits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. They are representing for higher wages and more benefits.

(b) and (c) Their demands are being examined and decisions will be taken in the light of financial implications, cost of living increases and existing norms relating to emoluments and service conditions of local employees in Indian Missions abroad.

India's proposal at Brussels ministerial meet

514. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India pressed for improved market access at the Brussels ministerial meet;

(b) if so, the details of the suggestion made; and

(c) the reaction of the European Economic Community thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) and (b) India

urged upon the EEC Commission to provide better access for Indian exports of products such as leather goods, hand-knotted carpets, textiles, tobacco, marine products and a few tropical agricultural commodities.

(c) The EEC Commission agreed to examine improvements in access to its markets under the generalised system of preferences under which concessional terms are offered by EEC for exports from the developing countries.

Performance of NTC units

515. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) unit-wise particulars of excess labour, installed capacity and cloth produced; and

(b) the steps taken to reduce the excess labour and improve performance of these units in the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) It is difficult to give the information sought by the Hon'ble Member, because the question does not specify the units in respect of which the information is required, nor does it indicate the period for which the information in part (a) of the question is sought for.

Review of schemes in handloom sector

516. SHRI YASHWANT RAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to have an indepth review of the entire package of schemes in the handloom sector being implemented by the Commissioner of Handlooms since their inception;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the objective in view;

(c) whether such reviews have also been made in the past; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for a further review ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) Yes, Sir. The indepth review of the entire package of schemes being implemented by the Office of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms has been entrusted to the Institute of Rural Management, Anand.

(b) The Study would cover the following aspects :—

1. Broad objectives of the organisation;
2. Linkage between the objectives and the activity of the Organisation;
3. Various sources and uses of funds;
4. Broad assessment of some indicators of proper utilisation of funds across States;
5. Exploration of factors affecting proper utilisation of resources, etc.;
6. An overall assessment of the true costs and benefits of these outlays taking into account of both explicit and implicit subsidies and applying appropriate shadow prices with respect to the structure of costs as well as revenues and incomes generated.

There will also be case studies to find-out the interfaces between the organisations and the Weavers/Consumers besides the structure and processess of the various handloom organisations.

The objective of the study is to make

a cost-benefit analysis of various programmes and scheme with a view to decide the future policy.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Suspension of ship services for Haj pilgrimage

517. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that ship service for Haj pilgrims is proposed to be closed by Government;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the alternative arrangements contemplated by Government for the Hajis coming from the middle and lower middle classes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) There is no proposal to close down ship service for Haj pilgrims.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Lay off of employees of TFAI

518. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :

SHRI SODE RAMAIAH :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that hundreds of daily wages and regular employees of the Trade Fair Authority of India (TFAI) have been laid off recently;

(b) If so, the grounds on which the workers have been laid off; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to reinstate the workers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) to (c) Disciplinary action was instituted against some of the defaulting regular employees by the TFAI on specific charges of indiscipline. Some employees of TFAI including daily wage and regular employees had asked for permission to hold a meeting on 19.1.1987 in TFAI's premises. On being refused permission, they raised inflammatory slogans against the management and put forth certain demands which could not be acceded to. These employees who were guilty of misconduct like acts of gross negligence, acts subversive of discipline, wilful insubordination and disobedience, gherao and absence without leave were proceeded against as per provisions of the TFAI employees conduct, Discipline and Appeal Rules.

As regards the daily wage employees, TFAI is reviewing the total requirement of such employees which will be determined by an internal work study unit of the Ministry of Commerce.

Enforcement of Handloom Reservation Order

519. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI :

SHRI H. B. PATIL :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government have called upon the State Governments to ensure effective and vigorous enforcement of the Handlooms Reservation Order and to make renewed efforts to strengthen the handloom sector through technological upgradation to improve productivity and the quality of handloom products;

(b) if so, the details regarding the Scheme and incentives alongwith the

guidelines issued by Union Government to the States in this regard; and

(c) whether Government have also decided a comprehensive review of the 'Janata Cloth Scheme' started in 1976 with the dual objective of providing employment to handloom weavers and cheaper cloth to weaker sections of society?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): Yes, Sir.

(b) In order to vigorously enforce the provisions of the Handloom Reservation Order, three Regional Offices of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms have been set up at Delhi, Pune and Coimbatore. The States have also been requested to set up such enforcement machinery which would be fully funded by the Centre during the remaining period of the 7th Five Year Plan. However, such Central assistance during the 8th Plan will be on a tapering basis by reducing 20% every year so that by the terminal year of the 8th Plan the entire expenditure will be borne by the States.

A Scheme for modernisation of handlooms has been in operation since 1980-81 whereby financial assistance is given to the States for purchase/replacement/renovation of looms with matching assistance from the States. 8/3rd of this assistance is by way of grant, the remaining 2/3rd being on loan basis. The Weavers Service Centres and the Indian Institutes of Handloom Technology are also engaged in upgradation of technology in the fields of weaving, processing and designing. Assistance is also given for setting up pre loom/post-loom processing houses by Handloom Development Corporations and State Apex Societies on 100% loan basis from the Central Government.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Marketing facilities for silk weavers of Karnataka

520. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the silk weavers in Karnataka are facing serious problems of marketing;

(b) whether Union Government have issued any instructions to the Handloom Corporations/Apex Societies/Weavers Cooperative Societies in Karnataka to purchase silk directly from the weavers, so that they can secure a remunerative price for their products; and

(c) the other steps taken by Union Government to help the weavers of Karnataka to get better marketing facilities and to ensure a regular supply of quality fabrics to the consumers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) No such report has been received by Government of India.

(b) The Handloom Corporations/Apex Societies/Weavers Cooperative Societies in all States, including Karnataka have been set up with the objective of serving the cause of the individual handloom weavers attached to the Corporations or covered under the cooperatives. As such, purchase of silk fabrics directly from the aforesaid weavers is one of the functions of these organisations.

(c) As a measure of marketing support, the State Apex Societies, the Primary Societies and the State Handloom Corporation of Karnataka are being given share capital assistance by Central and State Governments to widen their market base and to increase their procurement and sales. Besides, special rebate at the rate of 20% is also allowed on sale of handloom fabrics by the handloom cooperative societies and the State handloom development corporations. This is shared equally between the Central and State Governments.

[Translation]

Infiltration of foreigners into border States.

521. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether large scale infiltration of foreigners is going on in border States of India;

(b) if so, the number of such foreigners who have settled down in India as per the data available with Government and their State-wise break up; and

(c) the action taken by the Government so far against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) No, Sir. Sporadic attempts at infiltration however continue to be made from across our international border with Pakistan and Bangladesh.

(b) and (c). No person who is not a citizen of India can settle down in India without permission of the Government. As and when such persons who may be unauthorisedly staying are detected, they are dealt with in accordance with the provisions of law.

[English]

Spinning mills in Karnataka with IDBI assistance

522. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) number of spinning mills set up in Karnataka with Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) assistance so far;

(b) the amount of expenditure borne by Union and State Governments to set up those spinning mills; and

(c) the names and the locations of those mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The number of new spinning mills set up in Karnataka with direct financial assistance from the Industrial Development Bank of India is six.

(b) The Union Government do not provide funds for the setting up of new spinning mills. According to available information, the total financial involvement of the State Government in these mills is Rs. 1514.50 lakhs.

(c) A statement is given below.

Statement

List of new spinning mills set up in Karnataka with direct financial assistance of IDBI :

S. No.	Name of the Mill	Location
1.	Banhatti Co-operative Spinning Mills	Bijapur
2.	Belgaum Co-operative Cotton Spining Mills	Belgaum
3.	Farmers' Co-operative Spinning Mills	Bharwad
4.	Gogte Textiles	Belgaum
5.	Bijapur Co-operative Spinning Mills	Bijapur
6.	Co-operative Spinning Mills	Raichur

[Translation]

Setting up tea packing joint venture with EGYPT

523. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to set up industries for packing and distribution of tea in collaboration with Arab Republic of Egypt;

(b) if so, the details of industries set up;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the conditions for setting up the joint venture with Egypt?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) to (d) Proposal for setting up of a blending-cum-packaging factory in Arab Republic of Egypt by Tea Trading Corporation of India Ltd., in collaboration with M/s SHEMTO, Egypt has been approved by the Government. The terms and conditions for setting up a joint venture are as under :-

- (i) The joint venture involves a total equity of US \$ 2 million of which SHEMTO's share will be of US \$ 1.02 million while TTCI's share will be of US \$ 0.98 million. Out of this 25% (US \$ 0.245 million) is to be in the form of cash remittance and balance by export proceeds of US \$ 0.735 million.
- (ii) The joint venture will use a minimum of 75% of Indian tea as long as continued supply of Indian tea is ensured.
- (iii) TTCI will be exclusive buying agents for purchase of tea from India for the joint venture.

(English)

Visit of Foreign Minister of Afghanistan

524. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Foreign

Minister of Afghanistan visited India in February, 1987; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the discussion held with him?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It was decided that both sides will continue the dialogue on matters of mutual interest and it was reiterated that next meeting of the Indo-Afghan Joint Commission would be held in Kabul later this year.

Integrated development of tourist in Southern States

525. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether a new plan is being formulated for the integrated development of tourism in the Southern States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) and (b) The development of tourism in the Southern States is an on-going exercise under the Five Year Plans. Under the Seventh Plan special emphasis is being given on the provision of accommodation at tourist centres, the development of beach resorts, the provision of wayside amenities, the encouragement of tourist charters to four Southern destinations viz. Goa, Trivandrum, Madras and Bangalore, and on promoting tourist attractions of the South through improved publicity literature, films and promotion in the electronic media.

Working conditions of employees of Border Roads Organisation

526. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of the Border Roads Organisation employees are working in sub-human conditions in snow bound and other difficult border areas in different parts of the country;

(b) if so, whether there is a constant demand from them for better facilities at par with the Army;

(c) if so, action Government are contemplating to take to accede to their request; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) A large number of Border Roads employees are deployed in snow-bound and difficult border areas of the country.

(b) to (d) There have been demands from the civilian General Reserve Engineer Force (GREF) employees for facilities similar to those given to Army personnel. Since the civilian GREF employees and Army personnel in the Border Roads Organisation belong to two different streams of service, they have been provided facilities as applicable to the service to which they belong. However, Government has improved the service conditions of civilian GREF employees in the recent past by enhancing their scales of ration and clothing, extension of free ration benefits to static (peace) areas, grant of snow clearance allowance to those employed on snow clearance work, provision for construction of more family accommodation in hard/difficult stations, extension of Special Compensatory Allowance to more areas of deployment than at present, grant of 50% air fare concession for travel in IAC aircraft as available to Army personnel and so on. The Fourth Central Pay Commission has also suggested further improvements in the service conditions of civilian GREF employees.

Ordnance factory in Orissa

527, SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total land acquired for the location of ordnance factory in staintla Block of Bolangir district in Orissa;

(b) the number of villagers displaced due to the establishment of ordnance factory; and

(c) the details of rehabilitation arrangement made for the displaced persons ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIV RAJ V. PATIL) : (a) So far, 3728.30 acres of Government land and 2670.21 acres of private land have been taken over for setting up the Ordnance Factory in Bolangir.

(b) 920 families have been displaced till date due to the establishment of the Ordnance Factory.

(c) A rehabilitation plan for resettlement of displaced persons has been drawn up which envisages, inter-alia, allotment of a house site to each displaced family, financial assistance for construction of house, and setting up of colonies with basic amenities. The Government of Orissa has been taking appropriate steps for implementing the rehabilitation plan. Compensation, as per entitlement, is being paid for the acquisition of private land.

[Translation]

Recruitment office in Chambal Division of Madhya Pradesh

528. SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a permanent

recruitment office in Chambal division of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if not, what facilities have been provided to the people of this division to get themselves recruited in the Army?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Recruitment in the Army from Chambal Division is looked after by the Branch Recruiting Office at Gwalior.

[English]

Ban on export of agarbattis raw material

529. SHRI NARSING SURYAWANSHI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the exporters of agarbattis had urged Union Government to ban export of raw material and to reserve a certain percentage for agarbattis in bilateral agreements with other countries; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Export of sea food and frogs

530. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the different varieties of marine lives exported as sea-food, particularly frogs;

(b) the names of the countries to which exported, and earnings therefrom during last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether Government have restricted export of frogs as sea-food in view of the drive for conservation of ecology;

(d) whether the drive for conservation of ecology has brought down the export of frogs; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) Major varieties of marine products exported from India as seafood are : Shrimp, lobster, cuttlefish, squid, fishes such as pomfrets, tuna, spratts etc. The minor varieties are : clams, crab, ornamental fishes, beche-de-mer, sea shells, sea fans, sea dragon and white squills.

(b) A statement is given below.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) Live frogs are not exported on commercial scale. In respect of froglegs, there has been a decreasing trend in the export of this item during the last few years, as given below :—

Year	Qty/MT	Value (Rs. lakhs)
1981-82	4065	1120.07
1982-83	1896	471.92
1983-84	2428	668.36
1984-85	2778	777.49
1985-86	1746	742.73

Statement

Countrywise exports of marine products from India during the last three years are given below :—

Countrywise exports of marine products from India
Q : Quantity in Tonnes & V : Value in Rupees Lakhs

Destination			1985-86	1984-85	1983-84
1			2	3	4
1.	Mauritius	Q :	211	435	37
		V :	33.08	68.94	14.20
2.	Mozambic	Q :	2	3	—
		V :	0.59	0.98	—
3.	Canada	Q :	19	81	57
		V :	9.47	75.31	50.88
4.	U.S.A.	Q :	9519	13647	13496
		V :	4606.29	5653.63	4980.57
5.	Mexico	Q :	—	22	1
		V :	—	6.63	0.26
6.	Venezuela	Q :	—	4	—
		V :	—	0.85	—
7.	Anstralla	Q :	185	212	234
		V :	105.33	132.37	128.73
8.	Sri Lanka	Q :	7897	11387	6360
		V :	722.46	927.03	510.69
9.	Taiwan	Q :	3717	2806	7369
		V :	427.12	306.71	596.74
10.	Hong Hong	Q :	737	253	937
		V :	204.17	152.99	243.47
11.	Japan	Q :	40327	41536	37424
		V :	27771.41	26035.71	24022.87

	1	2	3	4
12. Korea Republic	Q :	13	—	—
	V :	0.78	—	—
13. Malaysia	Q :	1594	1419	149
	V :	289.56	330.32	51.91
14. Nepal	Q :	4	2	3
	V :	0.56	0.16	0.29
15. Newzealand	Q :	1	5	—
	V :	0.09	0.84	—
16. Singapore	Q :	1284	1209	6933
	V :	447.04	394.70	863.24
17. Thailand	Q :	64	1	3
	V :	13.79	0.11	0.91
18. Bahrain	Q :	545	191	91
	V :	39.42	35.10	24.87
19. Cyprus	Q :	45	14	—
	V :	3.50	2.85	—
20. Kuwait	Q :	1826	1391	4063
	V :	355.29	273.42	766.07
21. Qatar	Q :	3	40	4
	V :	2.04	4.46	0.32
22. S. Arabia	Q :	12	678	1397
	V :	2.04	84.97	333.86
23. UAE	Q :	1292	1870	3945
	V :	424.00	423.86	807.14
24. Oman	Q :	104	47	49
	V :	15.77	14.88	30.71
25. Czechoslovakia	Q :	—	2	—
	V :	—	0.32	—

	1		2	3	4
26.	U.S.S.R.	Q :	19	39	80
		V :	9.58	30.39	51.62
27.	Ugoslavia	Q :	11	—	—
		V :	0.14	—	—
28.	Belgium	Q :	982	1272	776
		V :	328.36	413.97	324.52
29.	France	Q :	3135	1471	1830
		V :	745.74	335.71	511.48
30.	F.R.G.	Q :	227	94	181
		V :	40.51	33.41	83.61
31.	Italy	Q :	284	135	83
		V :	51.55	25.37	23.40
32.	Netherlands	Q :	528	1224	1551
		V :	345.56	521.55	701.32
33.	Ireland	Q :	3	—	26
		V :	1.44	—	11.90
34.	U.K.	Q :	4818	4146	4489
		V :	2267.35	2041.91	2050.13
35.	Greece	Q :	2025	318	282
		V :	205.48	62.30	28.95
36.	Spain	Q :	2229	236	178
		V :	329.71	37.24	19.15
37.	Switzerland	Q :	NEG	—	96
		V :	0.76	—	10.45
38.	Algeria	Q :	—	—	32
		V :	—	—	8.80
39.	Brazil	Q :	—	—	337
		V :	—	—	38.51

	1	2	3	4
40.	Antartic Region Q :	—	—	18
	V :	—	—	1.94
41.	S. Yeman Q :	—	—	150
	V :	—	—	1.26
42.	G. D. R. Q :	—	—	29
	V :	—	—	6.42
43.	Sweden Q :	—	—	NEG
	V :	—	—	0.30
Total	Q :	83651	86187	92691
	V :	39799.98	38428.97	37302.04

Dowry deaths in 1986

531. SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMA-CHANDRAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of dowry deaths reported during 1986 Statewise ?

MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : Information regarding dowry death cases registered during 1986 State-wise is given in the statement below.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE**Statement****Dowry Deaths in 1986**

S. No.	Name of State	No. of dowry death cases registered during 1986
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	119 (upto Nov.)
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	NIL
3.	Assam	6 (Upto Oct.)
4.	Bihar	24 (Upto June)
5.	Gujarat	7 (Upto August)
6.	Haryana	47
7.	Himachal Pradesh	3

1	2	3
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	NIL (Upto Oct.)
9.	Karnataka	54
10.	Kerala	1 (Upto Nov.)
11.	Madhya Pradesh	NIL (Upto Oct.)
12.	Maharashtra	81 (Upto August)
13.	Manipur	NIL
14.	Meghalaya	NIL (Upto Nov.)
15.	Mizoram	NIL (Upto Nov.)
16.	Nagaland	NIL (Upto Nov.)
17.	Orissa	NIL (Upto Nov.)
18.	Punjab	27 (Upto Oct.)
19.	Rajasthan	84
20.	Sikkim	NIL
21.	Tamil Nadu	28 (Upto Nov.)
22.	Tripura	NIL
23.	Uttar Pradesh	386 (Upto Oct.)
24.	West Bengal	41 (Upto (Sept.)

NOTE :—Figures are based on monthly crime reviews and may be treated as provisional.

Indo-Bangladesh talks on inland water transit and trade

532. SHRI T. BALA GOUD : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indo-Bangladesh talks on Inland Water Transit and Trade were held in the last week of January, 1987;

(b) if so, the main features of talks; and

(c) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The last Indo-Bangladesh Protocol on Inland Water Transit and

Trade expired on 4-10-86. Since then the Protocol has been extended on a month to month basis pending the renewal of the Protocol.

A Bangladesh delegation led by the Secretary of the Bangladesh Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Inland Water Transport visited New Delhi for discussions from January 28-30, 1987. The discussions focussed on the renewal of the Protocol, operational matters and the payment of annual charges for maintenance and provision of services on routes primarily maintained by Bangladesh for the use of Indian transit traffic. Discussions on some of the issues could not be completed. These will be resumed in Dhaka. It is hoped that these discussions will take place before June, 1987.

Proposal to establish more spinning mills

533. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of spinning mills functioning in the country and the annual production of yarn;

(b) the number of spinning mills closed down by the end of 1987 and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is any proposal to establish more spinning mills in the country during the Seventh Five Year Plan to increase the production of yarn to meet the indigenous demand and also to increase the export; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The number of cotton textile spinning mills functioning in the country as on 31st December, 1986 is 742. The estimated production of yarn by spinning mills during the year 1986 (January-December) was 875 million Kgs.

(b) The number of spinning mills closed as at the end of December, 1986 is 43. The main reasons for closure of spinning mills are financial crisis, labour problems, etc.

(c) and (d) The existing spinning capacity has already exceed the estimated requirement during the Seventh Five Year Plan. Thus there is limited scope for creation of additional spinning capacity in the country.

Amount allocated for Gulmarg Sports Project in Srinagar

534. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allocated under the Seventh Plan for the Gulmarg Winter Sports Project in Srinagar; and

(b) what percentage of the work on the said project has been completed and when the entire project is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) and (b) Under the scheme "Mountain Resorts and Winter Sports", an outlay of Rs 325 lakhs has been provided in the Central Sector in the VII Five Year Plan.

Gulmarg Winter Sports Project which set up in 1968 to develop winter sports at Gulmarg, is a continuous Plan scheme of the Central Department of Tourism. The following components of the Project have so far been completed.

1. Tangmarg-Gulmarg Road has been constructed.
2. Snow Clearance Equipment was imported and transferred to the State Government of J & K.
3. Institute of Skiing & Mountaineering has been established to train professional ski instructors

and provide training facilities in various winter sports such as skiing, high altitude skiing, mountaineering, rock climbing, ice skating, tobogganing, sledging etc.

4. Aerial Ropeway, Chairlift, Ski Lifts, etc. have been installed.
5. 400 Ski sets have recently been imported for training purposes.

The following components of the Project are under execution :—

- (i) Construction of a building of the Institute of Skiing & Mountaneering at Gulmarg.
- (ii) Construction of a centrally heated hotel at Gulmarg by India Tourism Development Corporation.

The State Government of J & K has also allocated a sum of Rs. 345.25 lakhs for the development of Gulmarg/Tangmarg project during VII Five Year Plan. In addition, State Government has also a proposal to instal cable car at an estimated cost of Rs. 14 crores.

Schemes approved for development of tourism in Andamans, Nicobars and Lakshadweep Islands

535. DR. A. K. PATEL : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether he had participated in the meeting of Islands Development Authority on December 27 last, where in a package of schemes for the development of Andamans Nicobars and Lakshadweep group of islands was approved; and

(b) if so, the specific schemes approved for tourism development in these islands and also the time bound targets fixed in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. It was decided that a programme for tourism should be worked out as an integrated package. However, no specific schemes were approved for tourism development in these Islands.

Cases of illegal construction in Delhi Cantonment

536. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1872 on 30 July, 1986 regarding cases of illegal construction in Delhi Cantonment and state;

(a) the number of cases finalised so far with details; and

(b) whether any more cases of illegal constructions have been added to the list of thirty seven cases and if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) and (b) Out of the 37 cases, 14 cases have been finalised by way of acquittal or fine by the Courts or by composition of the offence by the the Cantonment Board, Delhi under the provisions of the Cantonments Act, 1924. 18 more cases of illegal constructions have been added to the list. Out of them, 8 cases have been finalised.

Details of all these 55 (37+18) cases are shown in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

[placed in Library. See No LT-3744/87]

Acquisition of escorts floating dry dock by Indian Navy

537. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Navy has finally decided to acquire the Escorts floating dry dock and stationing it at the Andaman Naval base;

(b) if so, at what price; and

(c) the estimated expenditure involved in transporting this dry dock to the Andamans ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) and (b) The acquisition of a floating Dry dock for Indian Navy is under consideration of the Government. The Escorts are among the firms which have given the offer to the Government.

(c) The transportation cost from Bombay to Andamans, quoted by Escorts, is about Rs. 52 lakhs.

Support price of cotton

538. **SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI :** Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) what have been the support prices of cotton and jute for the crop years 1983-84, 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87;

(b) whether the support prices of these commodities are likely to be increased for the next crop year; and

(c) if so, the details of the factors that are taken into account for such increase ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) The minimum support prices of cotton and the minimum statutory price of raw jute for the years 1983-84 to 1986-87 are indicated in the statement given below.

(b) The minimum support price for raw cotton for the year 1987-88 is yet to be finalised while the minimum statutory price of raw Jute (W-5 Grade in Assam) has been increased to Rs. 240/- per quintal for the 1987-88 Jute season.

(c) The minimum support prices/statutory minimum prices are fixed taking into account the recommendations of the Commission on Agricultural Costs and Prices as well as other factors and the prices so fixed not only cover the cost of production of the commodity but also provide a margin to the farmer as an incentive to increase production.

Statement

(A) Support prices of cotton for the year 1983-84, 84-85, 85-86 and 1986-87 are as under :—

Variety	Spot Support Prices for Kapas for F. A. Q (Rs. per quintal)			
	1983-84	84-85	85-86	86-87
1	2	3	4	5
Short Staple				
1. Bengal Deshi/G-27	319	327	340	345
2. LD/133	329	337	350	—
3. Wagad/Kalagin	344	353	365	370/365

1	2	3	4	5
Medium Staple				
4. J-34/Bikaneri Narma	385	395	410	415
5. Sanjay/CJ-73	385	395	410	410
6. M.P. Virna/197-3	405	415	430	435
7. V.797/G. Cot-12	415	425	440	440
Superior Medium Staple				
8. Jayodhar	385	395	410	410
9. Jayadhar	395	405	420	420
10. Gaorani 22/46	395	405	420	425
11. F. 414/H777/Agathi	400	410	425	430
12. Laxmi B/Hampi	420	430	445	445
13. Kahandeshi Virnar/YI/Jyoti	425	436	452	452
14. Ak 235 and 277/Akh 4	447	452	470	470
15. A 51/9/Khandwa 2	441	455/452	472/470	475
16. L 147	456	467	485	490
17. G. Cot 11	481	495	512	512
18. Digvijaya (Guj)	491	505	520	520
19. Digvijay B (Mah. and Raj)	465	477	495	495
20. S. R. T 1 (A) Gujarat	491	503	520	520
21. S.R.T 1 (Maharashtra)	465	477	495	495
Long Staple				
22. 1007/Mcu/Dhy/Mch 11	492	500	500	505
23. 170-CO ₂ (B)	492	500	500	505
24. 170-COS (A)	497	—	—	—
25. Deviraj	—	505	505	510
26. Jkhy 1	527	535	535	540

1	2	3	4	5
Superior Long Staple				
27. H 4	527	535	535	540
28. Shankar 6	540	550	550	555
29. Shankar 4B (SOU)	—	550	550	555
30. MUC 5 MCU 9 MCU 5. V.T (South India)	547	555	555	555
31. Varalaxmi (Maha.)	485	492	492	497
32. Varalaxmi (Guj.)	547	555	555	555
33. Varalaxmi (MP)]	480	487	487	492
34. Varalaxmi (South India)	568	577	577	577
35. DCH 32	590	600	600	605
36. Suvin	900	900	900	900

(B) The minimum statutory price of raw jute (W-5 Grade in Assam) from 1983-84, to 1986-87 was as under :—

Jute Season (July-June)	Pirce in Rs/quintal
1983-84	185
1984-85	195
1985-86	215
1986-87	225

Scheme for development of Inter-State Tourism

539. SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have finalised any scheme for the development of inter-state tourism in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the State-wise layout for the Seventh Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) The Ministry of Tourism is laying greater emphasis on promoting domestic tourism with

emphasis on the creation of tourism infrastructure in all the States/Union Territories. Under this policy, Forest Lodges, Yatri Niwases, Tourist Lodges, way-side facilities and Yatrikas are being constructed in various parts of the country to provide accommodation to budget tourists. In addition, assistance is also being provided for purchase of vehicles/elephants for viewing wildlife sanctuaries, for purchase of trekking equipment as well as for construction of trekkers huts, etc. The Ministry is also assisting various States in organising major fairs and festivals. All these activities promote inter-state tourism.

Various States/Union Territories organise package tours within and outside

their respective States/UT's for the promotion of inter-state tourist traffic.

(b) Allocation for the development of tourism facilities is not made on State-wise basis.

Performance of Avas Vikas Samiti

540. SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the performance of the Avas Vikas Samiti during the last five years, year-wise and the total funds placed at its disposal every year; and

(b) what projects it has taken up in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh since its inception and what is the progress in completing them ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) Bhartiya Yatri Avas Vikas Samiti has completed the construction of a Yatrika each at Amarkantak, Chitrakoot, Kampil, Nandmehar and Bidar. The work is in progress at Omkareshwar, Maheshwar, Dwarkaji, Puri, Karaikal and Vrindavan (B Block). They are also planning to start construction at Srisaillam, Ganga Sagar, Mayapur, Bihar Sharif, Kedarnath, Rishikesh and Naina Devi. Further, negotiations are in progress for the allocation of suitable land at various other places, by the concerned State Governments.

During the last five years, grant-in-aid as mentioned below was released to the Samiti :—

1981-82	Rs. 5.00 lakhs
1982-83	Rs. 5.00 lakhs
1983-84	Rs. 8.00 lakhs

1984-85 Rs. 17.00 lakhs

1985-86 Rs. 15.00 lakhs

Rs. 50.00 lakhs

(b) The following projects have been taken up in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh :—

(i) Uttar Pradesh :

Kampil, Nand Mehar and Vrindavan (A-Block)-completed. Vrindavan (B-Block).work in progress.

(ii) Madhya Pradesh :

Amarkantak and Chitrakoot—completed.

Omkareshwar and Maheshwer—work in progress.

India's Balance of Trade with Western Countries

541. SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the comparative figures of India's export and import during 1984-85 and 1985-86 with UK, USA, France, Italy and USSR; and

(b) the steps being taken to correct our balance of trade if any, with these countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) The position of India's export and import during 1984-85 and 1985-86 in respect of specified countries is as under :—

(Value : Rs. Crores)		
	1984-85	1985-86
	(Provisional)	
<hr/>		
UK		
Exports	612.60	538.23
Imports	933.47	1248.76
USA		
Exports	1765.83	1994.48
Imports	1700.59	2085.86
France		
Exports	191.45	199.99
Imports	357.63	615.12
Italy		
Exports	212.94	216.84
Imports	296.75	319.74
USSR		
Exports	1879.64	1937.44
Imports	1788.10	1937.44

Note : Country-wise details of export do not include export of crude petroleum.
Source : DGCI & S, Calcutta.

(b) A series of initiatives have been taken to promote exports. These are designed to generate surpluses for exports to induce the production of goods contemporary in technology and competitive in price and to make the exports profitable. Simultaneously the Government has also initiated a series of steps to promote efficient import substitution, particularly in the sphere of bulk imports. Continuous efforts are being made to promote exports to different countries through various trade promotion measures such as exhibitions, trade fairs, exchange of delegations and by holding Joint Committee meetings periodically. As regards USSR, trade is conducted in Non-con-vertible Indian rupees on a balanced basis and any purchases from India made by USSR is used to make imports from India by USSR.

Import and export of engineering goods

542. SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of foreign exchange earned from export of engineering goods both heavy and light during 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86; and

(b) the foreign exchange spent on import of such machinery during the same period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) and (b) The details of India's exports and imports in respect of engineering items viz. Machinery and Transport

Equipment and Manufactures of metal excluding Iron & Steel during 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 are as under :

(Value : Rs. Crores)

	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86 (Prov.)
Exports	758.68	880.25	760.29
Imports	3322.21	3167.92	3683.73

Source; DGCI & S, Calcutta.

Fashion Institute in Delhi

543. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to news-item appeared in Hindustan Times dated 17.1.87 that Government propose to have Fashion Institute in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal; and

(c) what would be the main objectives of this institution ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b) The National Institute of Fashion Technology has already started functioning in rented accommodation at Hotel Samrat, New Delhi. No decision has yet been taken regarding the permanent location of the Institute.

(c) The Institute has been set up to cater to the education, reasearch, service and training needs of the Fashion Industry.

Imports from Oman, FRG, Singapore, Netherlands and Kuwait

544. SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the major items of import during 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 from Oman, Federal Republic of Germany, Singapore, Netherlands and Kuwait; and

(b) the total yearly value of each in terms of Indian currency ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) and (b) Data relating to quantity and value of imports of items from various countries including Oman, Federal Republic of Germany, Singapore, Netherlands and Kuwait are published in the Publication entitled, "Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India by Countries Volume-II (Imports)" copies of which are available in the Parliament Library. Latest issue of this Publication pertains to 1983-84.

Marketing and extension services centre for craftsmen at Trivandrum

545. SHRI P. A. ANTONY : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal of the Kerala Government for opening a marketing and extension service centre at Trivandrum for craftsmen is pending with the Development Commissioner for Handicrafts for nine years;

(b) when is the proposal likely to be cleared; and

(c) whether there is any move to strengthen the marketing and extension service centre at Trichur ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b) A proposal to open an additional Marketing and Service Extension Centre at Trivandrum was received in April, 1985 from the Handicrafts Development Corporation of Kerala. A decision in the matter will be taken only after the evaluation study of the existing centres functioning in the

country is completed by the Institute of Rural Management, Anand (Gujarat).

(c) The centre has adequate staff to undertake promotional activities.

Ban on sale of Ivory articles

546 SHRI P. A. ANTONY : Will the Minister TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any representation has been received from Kerala Government for exempting the Kerala States Handicrafts Development Corporation from the ban on the sale of ivory articles; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No formal representation has been received in this regard from the Government of Kerala.

(b) Does not arise.

Repatriation of tribal refugees from Bangladesh

547. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY :

SHRI SOMNATH RATH :

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :

PROF. RAMAKRISHNA MORE :

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA :

SHRI S.M. GURADDI :

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI :

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA :

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :

DR. B. L. SHAILESH :

SHRI P. M. SAYEED :

SHRI KRISHNA SINGH :

DR. G. S. RAJHANS :

SHRI RAM SWAROOP RAM :

SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADKAR PATIL :

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY :

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK :

SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL :

SHRI AJOY BISWAS :

SHRI R. M. BHOYE :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Chakma tribals from Chittagong hills tract of Bangladesh who have crossed over to Tripura and other places in India during the last one year and their total number as on 31 January, 1986.

(b) the number of Chakma refugees repatriated so far;

(c) the reasons for delay in completion of repatriation process;

(d) whether the repatriation of these Chakma refugees was discussed during the Indo-Bangladesh talks held in January, 1987; and

(e) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) As on January 31, 1987 35,859 Chakma tribals from Bangladesh had crossed into India.

(b) No refugees have been repatriated so far.

(c) The refugees who were to be

repatriated from January 15, were not convinced of their safety on their return to their homes and so refused to leave.

(d) Yes Sir.

(e) It was agreed at that meeting that repatriation would begin on January 15. This process could not, however, start on that date for the reasons mentioned in (c) above.

Development in tourism in Orissa

548. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum from Orissa Government and some other organisation for the development of tourism including construction of tourist hotels in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the action taken so far in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) and (b) Orissa Government has not submitted any memorandum. However, a memorandum has been received from the Hotel and Restaurant Association of Orissa and this is being examined.

Export of additional bales of cotton from Maharashtra

549. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra has approached Union Government for approval to export an additional four lakh bales of cotton to facilitate the payment of a better price to cotton growers; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Union Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Maharashtra State Cooperative Cotton Growers' Marketing Federation Ltd. has been allotted a total quantity of 55,000 bales of long/superior long staple cotton so far during the current cotton season. Further quotas will be released during the course of the year to various agencies, keeping in view the international situation, availability of cotton with various agencies, their past performance etc.

Implementation of Assam Accord

550. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE :

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the latest position regarding the implementation of the Assam Accord;

(b) the reasons for non-implementation of certain clauses of the Accord; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Union Government to implement the Accord fully ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) to (c) There has been substantial progress in the implementation of the Assam Accord. A statement showing the latest position is laid on Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3745/87.]

Mock hijack of Indian Airlines Flight

551. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE :

DR. G. VIJAYARAMA RAO :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the mock hijack of an Indian Airlines flight on 16 January, 1987 sponsored by the National Security Guards;

(b) whether the exercise proved to be satisfactory; and

(c) whether such exercises would also be held in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GREVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : (a) The hijack exercise was controlled exercise designed to activate all agencies and departments charged with the responsibilities of combating a situation involving hijack of an aircraft. In order to bring in realism and provide each organisation an opportunity to react in as real a time frame as possible, it was necessary to maintain a high degree of secrecy. An aircraft was chartered and personnel from security agencies were used as passengers to simulate activity inside the aircraft. All aspects of safety were taken into account, and the exercise was controlled by an elaborate communication net work. After all the agencies were activated, and when enquiries were received from the media, as anticipated, it was decided to disclose that hijack was an exercise. There was no lapse in security. Further details cannot be disclosed for reasons of security.

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) It will depend upon the circumstances in future.

Relaxation in import of second-hand capital goods

552. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the import policy of second-hand capital goods has been relaxed further recently; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) and (b) No, Sir,

Only the format for submitting the Chartered Engineer Certificate has been revised and made more elaborate with a view to get complete information about the present states of machine proposed to be imported.

[Translation]

Area of occupied-Kashmir handed over to China by Pakistan

553. SHRI R. M. BHOYE :

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK :

SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA :

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :

DR. B. L. SHAILESH :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has ceded about 4500 square K. Ms. land of occupied-Kashmir to China as reported in Indian Express dated 22-1-87;

(b) if so, the total area of land of Jammu and Kashmir occupied by Pakistan and the area of land in square K. Ms. out of that handed over to China or any other country; and

(c) India's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) to (c) The area of the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir presently under the illegal occupation of Pakistan is approximately 30,200 square miles. An additional area of approximately 2000 square miles (approximately 5120 square kms.) has been ceded by Pakistan to China under the so-called Sino-Pak "agreement" of 1963. We have repeatedly protested to both China and Pakistan for their illegal activities in the POK and conveyed to them that the whole of Jammu and Kashmir is an integral part of India.

[English]

Streamlining the working of Bangalore Passport office

554. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any new steps have been taken to streamline the working of the Regional Passport office Bangalore;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of applications pending for issue of passport as on 31st January, 1987;

(d) the average time taken by this Passport Office for issue of passport;

(e) whether any study has been made on ways to reduce the delays; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following measures have been taken to streamline the working of the Passport Office, Bangalore :

(i) A new Passport Officer has been posted there w.e.f. 4-12-1986;

(ii) In order to ensure that the officials working in Passport Offices do not develop vested interests, officials in all Passport Offices including the Passport Office, Bangalore are being interchanged/transferred after periodic intervals;

(iii) Revised work norms have been prescribed for each person so that daily out-put of employees is ensured;

(iv) Periodical review of pending cases is made and appropriate action including issuing reminders to police authorities is taken;

(v) Two inspections of the Passport Office, Bangalore from the Headquarters have been recently undertaken to ensure efficient functioning of the office;

(vi) Complaints and Grievance Officers have been appointed in all Passport Offices including Passport Office, Bangalore to promptly look after the complaints of passport applicants;

(vii) All vacancies in the grades of Public Relations Officer and LDCs have been filled in the Passport Office, Bangalore to augment the staff strength;

(viii) All Passport Officers, including Passport Officer, Bangalore have been directed to ensure that passports are issued within a reasonable period of receipt of clear identity and security reports in respect of applications for fresh passports;

(ix) A computer is being installed in the Passport Office to help streamline passport work.

(c) 5306.

(d) About six weeks depending upon receipt of clear reports.

(e) and (f) In addition to some of the measures listed at (b) above, a regular monthly monitoring of the performance of each Passport Office is being done from the Headquarters on the basis of monthly Monitoring Reports from All Passport Offices and follow up action is taken to remind all concerned to reduce delays.

Trade agreement with Yugoslavia

555. DR. V. VENKATESH :

DR. D. N. REDDY :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the present volume of trade between India and Yugoslavia and whether it is proposed to be increased;

(b) whether any agreement has been signed in this regard; and

(c) the details thereof including items to be exported to Yugoslavia ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) to (c) As per the latest figures available, the trade turnover between India and Yugoslavia is as under :

(Rs. in crores)

	1984-85	1985-86 (Provisional)
Exports to Yugoslavia	21.68	23.29
Imports from Yugoslavia	58.89	75.97

It is proposed to increase the trade turnover to about US \$ 200 million in 1987. While no trade agreement at Government level has been signed, commercial level agreements have been signed between the trading companies. Every effort is being made by both the countries to increase the volume of trade by measures such as Link Deal Arrangement, exchange of trade and industry delegations, participation in trade fairs and encouragement for long term contracting. The main items of export to Yugoslavia are : Coffee, Tea, Black pepper and other spices,

Leather and leather goods, Deoiled cakes, HPS Groundnuts, mica, wire ropes, autoparts and components, tyres, bicycle parts, cotton textiles jute goods, etc. Efforts are being made to increase export of manufactured and engineering production from India to Yugoslavia.

Indo-Pak talks

556. SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU :

SHRI S. M. GURADDI :

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI :

SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM :

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA :

SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH :

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN :

DR. A. K. PATEL :

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :

SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the series of efforts to bring about normalisation of relations, the last round of talks between India and Pakistan was held in December, 1986 in Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the subjects discussed at the meeting and the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) Indo-Pakistan Foreign Secretary-level talks on the normalisation of relations were held in December 1986.

(b) Bilateral and other matter of mutual interest were discussed. It was agreed that these discussions should continue.

Shifting of textile mills to interiors**557. SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU :****SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA :**

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have agreed in favour of mills in cities and metropolitan areas shifting to the interiors if mill owners and workers come to an understanding; and

(b) if so, the particulars of mills which would be shifting to interiors ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) Under the existing provisions of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act 1951 no powers are available for shifting of Industries which have gone into production from cities and other metropolitan areas to other areas.

Chinese help to Tripura and Punjab Extremists**558. SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU :****SHRI S. M. GURADDI :****DR. B. L. SHAILESH :**

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chinese Government is helping the extremists in Tripura and Punjab;

(b) if so, whether the matter has been taken up with the Chinese Government; and

(c) if so, reaction of China thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) This is not in Government's knowledge.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Missile testing range in Balasore district of Orissa

559. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the year when the country's first combined missile testing range and satellite launching complex on the Orissa seaboard in the Balasore district was mooted;

(b) the estimated cost of the project at that time;

(c) the extent of pollution hazard expected on launching that project; and

(d) the steps taken to make the project pollution free ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) During the year 1979.

(b) About Rs 120 Crores.

(c) and (d) No manufacturing facilities will be set up at the range site. The extent of pollution hazard expected due to this project is nil. The range will be an environmentally clean set up. The question of pollution therefore does not arise.

Export of cotton

560. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the names of countries showing interest in importing cotton from India; and

(b) the details of the orders placed by those countries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b) Bangladesh, Czechoslovakia, France, Hongkong, Indonesia, South Korea, Japan, Singapore, Switzerland, Spain, Sri Lanka, and United Kingdom have shown interest in importing staple cotton from India. Contracts for export of 2,01,112 bales of staple cotton, 30,000 bales of Bengal Deshi to these countries have been registered so far.

Attack on Indian Embassy in Peru

561. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH :

SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI
LAKSHMI :

SHRI BANWARI LAL PURO-
HIT :

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK :

SHRI T. BALA GOUD :

SHRI R.M. BHOYE :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Embassy at Peru was attacked by guerrillas with a dynamite and machine-guns on January 24, 1987,

(b) if so, what were the casualties and other damage suffered during the attack;

(c) what action has since been taken by the Peruvian Government to apprehend the culprits; and

(d) what steps have been taken by Government of India to protect the persons and property of Indian Mission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No official of the Embassy received any injury. Three Peruvian police guards were killed during the attack. Some windows of the Chancery were shattered and

the private car of the Charge d'Affaires badly damaged.

(c) Peruvian police have reportedly rounded up about 400 suspects.

(d) The Government of Peru have been requested to ensure adequate protection for the security of the Embassy. The Embassy is looking for suitable alternative accommodation with better security.

Setting up of a pilot export test house

562. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a pilot export test house is being set up in Bombay;

(b) if so, the details and the cost of the project; and

(c) by when the pilot test house is expected to be Commissioned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Test House will have three major sectional laboratories-mechanical, electrical and chemical with 13 sub-sections for testing of products for various characteristics. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 277.32 lakhs.

(c) By the end of March, 1988.

Increase in strength of police force in Goa

563. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the existing police force in Goa has been found to be inadequate even to meet an average law and order situation;

(b) whether the Administration of the Union Territory of Goa has sent any proposal to the Union Government for increasing the strength;

(c) whether any report on the performance of the police and the flaws in their handling of language agitation in Goa has been prepared by his Ministry;

(d) the efforts, if any, that Government propose to make to modernise the force in Goa; and

(e) whether Government propose to provide the Goa Police with helicopters for aerial monitoring of law and order situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) and (b) : Keeping in view the inadequacy of the police Force in Goa, additional posts are being sanctioned to Goa Police with effect from the next financial year.

(c) No, Sir, The agitation was handled to the best of ability of the Goa Police and situation was swiftly brought under control with reinforcement by para-military forces.

(d) Modernisation of Police is a continuous process.

(e) No, Sir.

French entry into L.C.A. Project

564. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA :

SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether entry of French into the Light Combat Aircraft (LCA) project is likely to reduce indigenous content of the LCA; and

(b) if so, the reasons for Government choosing French help after the Aeronautical Development Agency had agreed with the earlier proposal to build the LCA with West German consultancy and import of only those technologies not available with us ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE : (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) Decision regarding the choice of consultants for the LCA programme has not yet been taken. Irrespective of the choice of consultants, the indigenous content of the LCA will remain the same.

(b) Does not arise.

Extradition treaty with U. K.

565. SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any progress has been made so far in the matter of signing an extradition treaty between India and U.K.; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) and (b) Experts of India and U. K. have met on four occasions since January 1986 to arrive at appropriate legal arrangements to deal with anti-Indian terrorist and extremist activity in the U. K. The proposed Extradition Treaty is one part of such arrangements. Although there has been some narrowing of differences between the two Governments on the provisions in such a Treaty, we have not yet been able to reach agreement.

Approval to new hotel projects

566. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) how many hotel projects have been approved by his Ministry to tide over the acute shortage of hotel accommodation in the country;

(b) the total number of hotels likely to be completed during the current financial year;

(c) to what extent setting up of these hotels will ease the position; and

(d) the time schedule for completing the remaining hotels?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) The Ministry of Tourism has approved 238 hotel projects from the point of view of their suitability for tourists.

(b) On the basis of progress reports received in the Ministry and other available indications, about 80 hotel projects are likely to be completed during 1987-88.

(c) The completion of these hotel projects is likely to provide about 7,500 rooms which will go a long way in easing the existing pressure on hotel accommodation in the country.

(d) The remaining hotel projects are expected to be progressively completed during the following two years.

Water sport in Kerala

567. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal for development of Water Sports in any of the tourist centres in the State of Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) and (b) There is a scheme for development of Water Sports at Kovalam for which Central Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned

assistance of Rs. 17.31 lakhs. There are also proposals for introduction of Water Sports at Malampuzha and development of beach resort at Kappad. The State Government of Kerala has also got plans to introduce water sports at Veli and Pathiramanal.

Search for location in Indian Ocean for nuclear testing facility by France

568. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government are aware that the Government of France are searching for a location in Indian Ocean for nuclear testing facility;

(b) whether the Kerguelen island in Indian Ocean is being considered for the same;

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(d) whether Non-aligned Movement has reacted against such a move?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) and (b) Government have seen reports in this regard.

(c) Government of India are opposed to the military presence in the Indian Ocean region of any non-littoral State.

(d) No, Sir.

Plan to expand hotel industry

569. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether a crash plan to expand the country's hotel industry to enable it to receive the targeted 2.5 million tourists by 1990 has been worked out;

(b) if so the salient features thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to implement the same?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) to (c) In order to encourage investment in the hotel industry, Government has extended several incentives/concessions to the hotel industry. These include exemption from the MRTP Act in the matter of both new projects and expansion of existing hotels; income tax holiday to new hotels; higher depreciation allowance; central subsidy for construction of new hotels in specified backward areas; interest subsidy on hotel loans advanced by IFCI, Foreign Exchange Incentive Quota for overseas advertising/publicity, promotional tours, import of provisions, equipment including vehicles (up-to 2 in a year); concessional customs duty on a number of items imported by hotels for actual use; priority in the allotment of telephone/telex connections, etc. Besides some of the State Governments have also accorded hotels/tourism the status of an industry, which entitles hotels to such concessions/incentives as are available to other industries in the respective States.

In the public sector, the India Tourism Development Corporation is setting up a 30-room hotel at Gulmarg besides expansion of 2 hotels and conversion of one Travellers' Lodge into a hotel. It is also constructing 6 hotels as joint venture projects with the State Governments.

The Department of Tourism also is setting up Yatri Niwases and Forest Lodges, in collaboration with the State Governments, to provide accommodation for budget tourists

Setting up of Indo-Soviet Investment Centre

570. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Indo-Soviet Investment Centre has been started recently;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) whether India has mooted the setting up of hundred per cent export production units with the help of the Soviet Union in a number of fields as part of the production cooperation being discussed between the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) and (b) An Indo-Soviet Investment Centre has been recently established by India-USSR Chamber of Commerce & Industry, a registered Society under the Indian Societies Act. The Indo-Soviet Investment Centre has indicated that the following will be its major objectives:—

*Provide assistance in promoting economic cooperation between India and Soviet Union and guidance in the establishment of joint cooperation between India and USSR in third countries;

*Serve as a focal point for dissemination of information regarding the organisations, procedures and regulations pertaining to commerce and trade in both the countries.

*Assist in the identification of projects having scope for Indo-Soviet economic and industrial cooperation.

*Provide assistance to arrange technical collaboration between Indian entrepreneurs and Soviet industrial establishments for transfer of technology and know-how.

*Identify projects offering scope for Indo-Soviet joint ventures.

*Arrange to obtain technology documentation such as design, drawings, process charts, manufacturing methods and other associated ancillaries & softwares for industrial products.

*Focus specific areas of industrial production for sharing of production between two countries.

*Establish export oriented industries.

*Facilitate training of Indian technicians in USSR and deputation of Soviet experts to India as considered appropriate.

*Compile and disseminate statistical information relating to economic development of both countries.

*Disseminate information on commodities and products available for supply from either of the countries, their specifications and other relevant information.

*Arrange visits of Trade and Industry delegations between the two countries.

*Disseminate information on Government of India's policy on industrial licensing, foreign collaboration, import and export, trade regulations, foreign exchange regulations act and other enactments and regulations relevant to economic and industrial development and bilateral relations.

(c) Both India and the USSR are endeavouring to identify areas for promoting production co-operation which can take several forms including joint ventures and 100% export oriented units. It will, however, be upto the entrepreneurs to come up with proposals for setting up of hundred percent export oriented units with Soviet cooperation.

Demand for a separate Jharkhand State

571. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the demand for a separate Jharkhand State has been gaining ground;

(b) whether a Jharkhand Bandh was observed on the Republic Day; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to solve the issue ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI

CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) Demands have been made from time to time for a separate Jharkhand State.

(b) The Jharkhand Mukti Morcha had called for a Bandh but the call evoked a poor response.

(c) Such demands arise on account of economic imbalances. The Government is of the view that such imbalances in a particular State or region should be tackled through the mechanism of planning and the creation of a separate State may not be the answer to the problem.

Plan to develop beaches in Konkan region

572. DR. DATTA SAMANT : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that he visited beaches in Konkan Region in Maharashtra in December 1986; and

(b) if so, the specific spots selected for development ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Alibag Murud-Janjira and Ganpatipule were visited by the Union Minister of Tourism on 21st December, 1986. Ganpatipule (Ratnagiri) and Murud-Janjira (Raigad) have been selected for development of beaches in Konkan region. The Central Ministry of Tourism has already sanctioned Rs. 8.77 lakhs for beach cottages at Ganpatipule.

Settlement between management of Mazagon Dock Limited, Bombay and its employees regarding service conditions

573. DR. DATTA SAMANT : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the management of Mazagon Dock Ltd. Bombay has entered into a settlement for revision of service

conditions with the representatives of the employees of their offshore operation division on 15 October, 1986;

(b) if so, the various features of this settlement;

(c) whether the terms of this settlement have not been implemented so far; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b) A Memorandum of Settlement subject to approval by Government, was entered into by Mazagon Dock Limited with the Association of Engineering Workers Union in respect of off-shore fleet crew on 16th September, 1986. It envisages revision of emoluments, other benefits and service conditions of the off-shore fleet crew.

1. Wayside amenities at Cannanore, Kottarakkara, Alleppey, Palghat, Kumarakom and Wynnad.
2. Provision of boats for Cochin, Kumarakom, Quilon and Thekkady.
3. Promotion of fairs and festivals in Kerala.
4. Provision of trekking equipment.
5. Yatri Niwas at Quilon.
6. Water Sports at Kovalam.

(b) The new proposals under consideration are as follows:—

1. Water Sports at Malampuzha.
2. Development of beach resort at Kappad.
3. Yatri Niwas at Trivandrum.
4. Forest Lodge at Parambikulam.
5. Forest Lodge at Neyyer Wildlife Sanctuary.
6. Mini buses for Parambikulam Wildlife Sanctuary.

Apart from these the following schemes have also been proposed by the State Government very recently :

(c) and (d) The matter is under examination of the Government.

Tourist projects in Kerala

574. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) what are the on-going tourist projects in Kerala financed by Union Government;

(b) the new projects proposed;

(c) what is the flow of tourists for the last three years to Kerala; and

(d) whether there is enough arrangement in Kerala to cater to the needs of the tourist?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) (a) The following are the on-going schemes of Kerala which have been financed by the Central Ministry of Tourism :

Rs. in lakhs

(i) Wayside amenities	75.00
(ii) Yatri Niwases.	105.00
(iii) Luxury cruisers.	180.00
(iv) Beach Resorts.	75.00
(v) Floating Restaurant, Water Sports and boating.	44.00
(vi) Mini buses for Wildlife Sanctuaries	6.00
(vii) Floodlighting of monuments.	15.00

(c) Year	Foreign tourists	Domestic tourists	Total
1984	24,292	1,94,336	2,18,628
1985	42,347	3,38,776	4,81,123
1986	60,216	4,81,648	5,41,864

(d) Accommodation and other facilities are available in the Public/Private sector at leading tourist centres in Kerala. Kerala Tourism Development Corporation and private operators also provide tourist transport.

Extradition treaty with USA

575. SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI LAKSHMI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to enter into negotiations with the United States Government for revision of the existing extradition treaty between the two countries; and

(b) if so, the major loopholes in the in the present extradition treaty between India and the United States and how many cases have been taken up under this treaty since it was signed in 1942?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) We are at present examining whether such a revision is called for.

(b) The matter is presently under study.

Shipping of cholera-contaminated marine products to Japan

576. SHRIMATI N. P. JHANSI LAKSHMI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some marine exporters have been found responsible for shipping cholera-contaminated marine products to Japan and other countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government have taken any decision to take action under the Export (Control) Order and the Export (Quality Control and Inspection Act) against such unscrupulous exporters ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) and (b) Recently, a few cases of cholera contamination in

respect of our exports of marine products to Japan was brought to the notice of the Government. Govt. have taken immediate steps to tighten export inspection procedures and strengthen quality control measures further.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Development of new military facilities in Pakistan by U.S.

577. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI :

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY :

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports that the US has undertaken a major programme of upgrading and developing new military facilities in Pakistan border province of Baluchistan;

(b) if so, the details thereof and to what extent this decision of US Department poses threat to India; and

(c) the measures being taken by Government to meet the threat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) and (b) Govt. have seen media reports to the effect that a major programme of upgradation and development of new military facilities is being undertaken in Baluchistan which is being coordinated under CENTCOM'S region-wide programme of base enhancement. The US Govt. has, however, indicated that it has no hand in the construction or renovation of Pakistani bases or facilities.

(c) Govt. is maintaining a constant vigil on all developments having a bearing on our security.

Capture of Indian fishermen by Pak Coast Guards

578. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that seventeen fishermen along with two fishing boats have been allegedly carried away by the Pakistan Coast Guards to their country as reported in Indian Express dated 3 February, 1987,

(b) if so, whether any protest was lodged to the Pakistan Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by the Union Government to get back the boats from the Pakistan Government and the reaction of the Pakistan Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The matter was taken up with the Government of Pakistan and we have been informed that they are ready to release the boats and the fishermen after the fine imposed by the local Court at Karachi has been paid.

Scheme for utilisation of Special Jute Development Fund

579. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have worked out a comprehensive scheme to utilize the Rs. 100 crore Special Jute Development Fund; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) In order to revitalize the jute sector, the Government have decided to create and

make available, over a period of time, a Special Development Fund of Rs. 100 crores for rehabilitation and restructuring of jute industry as well as for development of jute agriculture. The distribution of outlays among various programmes has been worked out as under :

1. Jute Agricultural Development Programme.	Rs. 25 crores.
2. Assistance to JCI and its Cooperatives procurement agencies.	Rs. 10 crores
3. Product diversification and R & D support.	Rs. 10 crores
4. Schemes for the benefit of workers in the Jute Industry	Rs. 53.50 crores

Total : Rs. 98.50 crores

or say Rs. 100 crores.

Accommodation for Police Officials in Delhi

580. DR. A. K. PATEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of Police Officers and Police Officials in Delhi are residing far away from their place of duties in the absence of suitable Government Accommodation for them;

(b) if so, steps taken to provide suitable accommodation to them so that they can perfectly perform their duties;

(c) the details of scheme for construction of quarters for the police; and

(d) whether some suitable plots are reserved for this purpose near the Delhi Police Headquarters ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Police housing is a Plan scheme. During the Sixth Plan, 1528 quarters and barracks for 1660 Delhi Police personnel were constructed at a cost of Rs. 947 lacs. There is a provision

of Rs. 800 lacs in the Seventh Five Year Plan for construction of 3972 quarters and barracks for 3700 police personnel.

(d) No, Sir.

[Translation]

Bomb explosion near Indian Embassy in Kabul

581. SHRI MADAN PANDEY :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that on 1 February, 1987 an incident of bomb explosion in a car took place near Indian embassy in Central Kabul

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any new steps for security purpose have been taken after that incident; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not the reasons therefor;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 15 Indian based and one local Embassy official as well as two IAC officials received minor injuries. The Chancery suffered considerable damage.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) While security measures were already in force, several new measures have also been initiated. It would obviously defeat the purpose of security if details of these are divulged.

[English]

Construction of ITDC hotel in Andhra Pradesh

582. SHRI V TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether India Tourism Development Corporation have submitted any proposal to the Government of India for construction of some three-star and five-star hotels in Andhra Pradesh by the end of Seventh Plan period;

(b) if so, the number of such hotels to be constructed and the extent to which they will be able to accommodate the tourists flow to the State; and

(c) the site selected for the purpose and extent to which such hotels will provide employment in the State ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) India Tourism Development Corporation does not have a proposal for construction of any Hotel Project in Andhra Pradesh during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Proposal to develop sea beaches in Andhra Pradesh

583. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of the Government of India for the development of sea beaches in the State of Andhra Pradesh as tourist resorts;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the approximate expenditure to be involved for the purpose and how much amount has been given to the Government of Andhra Pradesh for the development of sea beaches;

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) to (c) There is a proposal for development of Rishikonda near Visakhapatnam as a beach resort for which the Department of Tourism has sanctioned an amount of Rs.20.80 lakhs on 27-3-1986.

Steps to attract tourists to Andhra Pradesh

584. SHIV V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) total number of foreign and

domestic tourists who visited Andhra Pradesh during the last three years, year-wise, as on 31.12.86;

(b) the estimates, if any, of the earnings including foreign exchange, if any by various sectors of the State economy due to the tourists; and

(c) the details of the steps being taken by the Union Government to attract more and more tourists to Andhra Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM MUFTI MOHD SYED) : (a) and (b) The relevant statistics are not available from the State Government.

(c) The steps taken by the Central Government to attract more tourists to Andhra Pradesh include wide publicity of places of tourist interest in that State and assistance for developing infrastructural facilities.

Export of cotton from Andhra Pradesh

585. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity and quality of cotton exported from Andhra Pradesh during last three years;

(b) the names of countries to which cotton was exported;

(c) the value of cotton so exported;

(d) whether Government have taken steps to find out new markets for Indian cotton; and

(e) if so, details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNAN KUMAR) : (a) to (c) There were no exports in 1983-84. The Andhra Pradesh State Cooperative Marketing Federation exported 4094 bales of cotton

valued at Rs. 1.33 crores in 1984-85 and 6987 bales valued at Rs. 2.08 crores in 1985-86. The export consisted of long and extra long staple variety of cotton and was made to Czechoslovakia, Poland, Switzerland, Bangla Desh and China (T).

(d) and (e) The exporting agencies appoint sales agents in overseas markets viz. cotton importing countries, send delegations and promote sales under bilateral trade agreements with various cotton importing countries in general and East European countries in particular. Cotton Corporation of India has identified Indonesia, Thailand and France as new markets.

Indo-Danish trade relation

586. DR. CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any steps are being taken to improve links between India and Denmark; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) and (b) With a view to improving trade relations with Denmark, there have been several ministerial level and official discussions between the two countries. In January 1987, the Danish Prime Minister accompanied by a trade delegation visited India, when an agreement was also signed for setting up an Indo-Danish Joint Business Council between Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM) and the Federation of Danish Industries and the Danish Chamber of Commerce to promote economic trade and industrial cooperation between the two countries.

Uniform for Delhi porters

587. DR. CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the local police and Business Association have introduced a

new scheme for uniform for Delhi porters; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) The traders of areas of Police Stations Kotwali, Lahori Gate, Town Hall, Sadar Bazar, Bara Hindu Rao, have donated uniforms and Badges to the porters working in these areas.

(b) The uniforms and badges have been issued to porters in order to avoid cases of theft and cheating by them, as there had been incidents of the porters disappearing in the crowd along with the goods of the persons who had hired them.

Report of study team on Jharkhand region

589. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government had appointed a study team for studying the political, economic and social unrest in the Jharkhand region;

(b) whether the team has submitted any report;

(c) if so, the main conclusions and recommendation of the report; and

(d) whether Government are in touch with the State Government concerned on the impact of the movement for the creation of a separate tribal State in Bihar with adjoining areas of other States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (d) A Central Team consisting of three senior officers of

the Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Welfare is visiting certain districts in Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal to discuss with Collectors of those districts problems of the tribals and the programmes in hand for their welfare. Subsequently, this team will also have discussions with senior officers at the State capitals with a view to suggesting clear initiatives and remedial administrative steps that may be necessary for countering the fissiparous tendencies due to activities of Jharkhand Mukti Morcha, etc.

Inclusion of languages in Eighth Schedule of Constitution

590. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to include some more languages in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b) Time and again demands had been received to include some languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. The Government are of the view that inclusion of more languages in the Eighth Schedule would create other repercussions and reactions. However, it is the endeavour of the Government to develop the cultural and literary heritage of all the languages irrespective of their inclusion in the Eighth Schedule.

[Translation]

SC/ST employees in the Ministry

591. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of employees

working in the Ministry at present indicating the number thereof in Class I, II, III and IV;

(b) the percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees in each class/category; and

(c) the action taken by Government to ensure that the prescribed percentage of employees belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are filled up against the reserved posts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a)

Total	6021
Class I	796
Class II	1916
Class III	2509
Class IV	800

(b) Percentage is as under :

	SC	ST
Class I	12.20	4.40
Class II	8.29	1.20
Class III	11.67	3.42
Class IV	30.12	3.00

(c) The Ministry has been observing the various instructions issued from time to time by the Department of Personnel and Training and the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to ensure that the members of both Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are recruited in the Ministry to fill the quotas prescribed for them. This applies to all the Grades of officers covered by formal Reserve orders.

[English]

Insurgency in North-East region

592. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether insurgent activities in almost all the States in North Eastern India have shown a spurt in the recent past;

(b) whether the extremists are now being aided by some foreign country with latest arms and other help;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to check these insurgent activities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) There have been no insurgent activities in Meghalaya, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh (except Tirap District). In Tirap District in 1986 there were four violent incidents by the National Socialist Council of Nagaland involving 8 deaths. In Tripura, Nagaland, Manipur and Assam TNV, National Socialist Council of Nagaland and the United Liberation Front of Assam have been active.

(b) and (c) Nothing specific has yet been known to establish the involvement of any foreign country in the supply of latest arms to the extremists in North-Eastern Region. Regarding the information that Tripura National Volunteers are operating from bases across the border, Bangladesh has consistently denied that it assists TNV, whenever this matter was raised with them.

(d) Tripura National Volunteers in Tripura and Meitei organisations viz. People's Liberation Army, People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak etc. in Manipur have been declared as 'unlawful associations' under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act., 1967. The entire State of Manipur has been declared as 'disturbed area'. In addition, a 5-km. belt along the Indo-Burma border in Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh has also been declared as 'disturbed area'. The strength of paramilitary forces where necessary has been suitably augmented. The intelligence network in the North-Eastern Region has been geared up. Arrangements for better coordination between different agencies

involved in the operations against the extremists have been made. Vigil on the border has been increased.

Follow-up action following US Defence Delegation's visit to India

593. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA :
SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any follow-up action has been taken following the visit of the Technical Delegation of the U. S. Defence Department to India in 1986 to explore the specific areas of cooperation between the two countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) After the visit of the US DOD Team led by Mr. Lindstrom in Feb. 86, the US Governments Report on Defence Technology Cooperation was received in June 1986. This Report has been studied by the Government of India and discussions are going on between GOI and USG about the scope of such cooperation in areas like Aeronautics/LCA. The matter was also discussed with officials in the team of the US Defence Secretary, Mr. Weinberger who came to India in Oct. '86 and with officials who came along with the US Air Force Secretary, Mr. Aldridge who came in Nov. '86. The modalities of cooperation in specific areas of Defence Technology are still under discussion between the two Governments.

(b) It is premature to mention details of the follow-up action after the visit of the Lindstrom Team because the matter is under discussion between the two Governments.

Trade zones in the country

594. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA :
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of free trade zones set up in the country so far;

(b) their turn over during the last two years, year-wise; and

(c) the plan, if any, to set up more free trade zones ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) Six export processing zones have been set up so far in the country as under :—

- (i) Kandla
- (ii) Santacruz (Bombay)
- (iii) Madras
- (iv) Falta (Calcutta)
- (v) Noida (UP)
- (vi) Cochin

(b) The details of export made during the past two years are as under :

	84-85	85-86
	Rs./Crores	Rs./Crores
Kandla	238.75	237.99
Santacruz	95.83	84.44

The other zones are under construction. Falta Export Processing zone and Madras Export Processing Zone commenced exports in 1985-86 and their turnover was Rs. 2.22 crores and Rs. 0.55 crores respectively.

(c) Proposals for setting up of additional Export Processing Zones are considered from time to time keeping in view the availability of requisite resources.

Setting up of free trade zone at Vishakhapatnam

595. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal for setting up a Free Trade Zone at Vishakhapatnam is under consideration of Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government would consider providing incentives to the people who express willingness to set up industries in this zone; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) to (d) The possibility of establishing an Export Processing Zone at Visakhapatnam is being explored. The Government of Andhra Pradesh have in this connection suggested a few locations. A package of incentives is extended to all the Export Processing Zones in the country and this includes Duty free import of Capital Goods, and production inputs; corporate tax holiday; exemption from Central Excise Duty etc.

Long term export plans for cotton

596. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state the cotton stock at present and the position of export orders received as on January 31, 1987 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : A total quantity of approximately 12.50 lakh bales are held in stock by Cotton Corporation of India, Maharashtra Federation, Gujarat Federation and Private Trade. During the current year, there is a good demand for export of cotton. Government had released a total quantity of 2.32 lakh bales of long and extra long staple cotton and 50,000 bales of Bengal Deshi as on 31.1.87 out of this, contracts for export of 2.11 lakh bales of long and extra long staple cotton and 36,232 bales of Bengal Deshi were registered as on 31.1.1987.

[Production of controlled cloth

597. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the details of production of controlled cloth and Janata cloth during the last 3 years, year-wise;

(b) the amount paid as subsidy on their production;

(c) per capita minimum requirement of cloth fixed by Government during the last three years;

(d) the number of retail outlets in the country for distributing controlled and Janata cloth during the last two years; and

(e) the number of complaints of maldistribution received by Government during last two years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Statement I is given below.

(b) Statement II is given below.

(c) Government have not fixed the per capita minimum requirement of cloth during the last three years.

(d) The number of retail outlets in the country for distributing controlled cloth and Janata cloth is not maintained in this Ministry. The distribution of controlled cloth and Janata cloth is primarily the responsibility of State Governments/Union Territories Administrations which supply such cloth to the consumers through a large number of consumer cooperative societies, fair price shops, etc.

(e) According to available information seven complaints of maldistribution of controlled cloth were received by Government during the last two years. No complaint of maldistribution of Janta cloth has been reported.

Statement-I

(In Million Sq. metres)

Year	Controlled Cloth		Janta cloth
	Cotton-varieties	Polyester cotton blended shirting (In million-metres)	
1983-84	294.99	8.00	348.34
1984-85	245.73	7.00	356.77
1985-86	255.00	8.00	398.12

Statement-II

The amount released as subsidy on controlled cloth and Janata cloth during the last three years is as follows :

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Controlled Cloth	Janata Cloth
1983-84	52.73	47.24
1984-85	52.94	58.27
1985-86	51.51	71.33

Export promotion of leather goods

598. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total exports of all types of leather goods in 1986-87;

(b) the steps being taken for improving production technology, import of raw material and ensuring strict quality control to boost the exports of leather goods;

(c) whether new tanneries have come up with the object of smuggling their products out to neighbouring countries; and

(d) if so, the efforts being made to control such activities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) According to the Council for Leather Exports, exports of leather and leather products during April-December, 1986 are estimated at about Rs. 522 crores.

(b) Import of technology, capital goods and other inputs under OGL with a reduced rate of duty and an emphasis on pre-shipment inspection of footwear and footwear components are some of the steps taken to facilitate and improve exports of leather products.

(c) and (d) A high level meeting was convened on 24.1.1987 to study the problems of alleged smuggling of hides and skins across some of the neighbouring countries and to consider preventive measures. Certain measures decided at the meeting, including a close watch on production activities of tanneries in border areas, are expected to improve the situation.

[Translation]

New policy for para-military forces

599 DR. CHANDRASHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering any new policy for para-military forces;

(b) if so, the outlines thereof, and the date by which it is expected to be implemented; and

(c) the number of personnel likely to be benefited there from ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) No.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Permission to IFS Officers to marry foreigners

600. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI :

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA :

SHRI D. N. REDDY :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that IFS Officers have now been permitted to marry foreigners;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the date from which it has been made effective;

(c) whether Government have made it compulsory to obtain prior permission before marriage;

(d) whether any Indian has so far applied for permission after the issue of such an order; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) The Government have amended the Rule on

the subject and Annexure I is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3746/87]

(b) Government have decided that decisions on such matters may be decided on a case by case basis in accordance with well-defined rules.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Shri K. Gajendra Singh, IFS : 1961 has applied for permission to marry a Romanian national. Government are examining his request.

[English]

Assistance of States in export promotion

601. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have asked the States to extend help in promoting exports;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the response from State Government in this regard;

(d) whether Government would consider giving assistance to the States who come forward for the purpose; and

(e) if so, the details of concessions/assistance to be provided by Union Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) to (e) Commerce Minister in a letter to the State Governments dated 9 December, 1986 has outlined the various export policy measures undertaken by the Government of India in the recent months. While emphasizing

that the State Governments have a vital place in the collective efforts to boost our country's exports, Commerce Minister has requested the State Governments to bring the contents of his letter to the attention of all those who are concerned with the export effort in the States. Several State Governments have written back expressing their intention to publicise the policy measures to boost our exports, and their support to them.

[Translation]

Safety of Indians working in Indian Consulate at Basra

602. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether he is aware of the reports published to the effect that bombs were dropped near Indian Consulate at Basra in Iraq more than once during the last two-three months;

(b) if so, whether the arrangements for the safety of Indians working in the consulate are adequate; and

(c) if not, whether Government are considering a proposal for shifting the persons working there to some safer place ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) Government are aware that the Building occupied by the Consulate General of India in Basrah was hit by shells twice during the last two months.

(b) and (c) In view of shells falling in the vicinity of the Consulate General over an earlier period Government decided to shift the staff of the Consulate General and their families to safer areas in early November 1986.

[English]

Indo-Malaysian talks

603. CH. RAM PRAKASH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indo-Malaysian trade talks were held in January, 1987; and

(b) if so, the nature of talks held and the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) No Indo-Malaysian Trade Talks were held in January, 1987. However, some trade issues came up for discussion during the visit of Malaysian Prime Minister to India on 29th-30th January, 1987.

(b) The thrust of the discussion was on the development of bilateral trade and rectification of the existing trade imbalance.

Disease named "Turka" affecting mulberry.

604. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the disease called 'Turka' is affecting mulberry;

(b) whether this disease has reduced quality and quantity of the mulberry leaves rendering them unfit for silkworm rearing;

(c) the total loss of crop due to this disease; and

(d) the steps taken to combat the disease ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) This disease does affect the quality and reduce the quantity of mulberry leaf production. However, the total loss of crop due to this disease is negligible as sericulturists are aware of the cause and take preventive measures such as application of insecticides, like Metasystox 0.05%, Demicron 0.05%, Ferodon 7 Kg/hectare and Aldrex 0.05%. The Central Silk Board's Research Institute at Berhampore and its attached Sericultural Research Stations have taken up research projects for effective control of this disease in different climatic conditions and on different varieties of mulberry plants.

Agreement with Iraq and Libya about payments due to Indian companies

605. DR. CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any agreement has been signed with Iraq and Libya about payments due to Indian Companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the modalities and implications of these agreements ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) The Government of India have entered into the four deferred payment agreements with the Govt of Iraq for settlement of the amounts due to Indian companies. No such agreement has been entered into with Libya.

(b) and (c) These agreements provide, *inter-alia*, for supply of crude oil and sulphure. It is not in the public interest to disclose the details of the agreements.

Sanction of Swatantra Sainik Samman Pension to freedom fighters from Andhra Pradesh

606. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of freedom fighters from Andhra Pradesh who have been sanctioned Swatantra Sainik Samman Pension upto April, 1980 as also number of those who have been sanctioned this pension upto December, 1983; and

(b) the number of applications found fake during scrutiny and the action taken against such persons ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a)

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------|
| (i) Sanctioned upto April, 1980 | —5322 |
| (ii) Sanctioned upto December, 1986 | —7955 |

(b) Upto December, 1986, 16,347 applications were rejected as the applicants were not found eligible under the provisions of the Scheme. No other action is taken except rejecting such applications.

Master Plan for development of tourism in Andhra Pradesh.

607. SHRI V. SOBHANADRESSWARA RAO : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Master Plan of development of Tourism has been formulated for Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) There is no Master Plan as such.

(b) Does not arise.

Impact of alternative packing materials on jute industry.

608. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that jute industry

had been adversely affected due to the development of alternative packaging materials; and

(b) the number of jute industries closed down and the number of workers affected as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Jute industry is facing stiff competition from development of alternative packaging materials.

(b) Because of various reasons including labour trouble and financial difficulties, nine jute mills involving 42100 workes are lying closed at present.

Mulberry silk cultivation in Karnataka

609. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India is taking steps to promote the mulberry silk cultivation in the Karnataka; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) In order to supplement the efforts of the State Sericulture Department and to provide R&D support for the development of mulberry cultivation in Karnataka, Central Silk Board has established the following units in the State :

- (i) Central Sericulture Research & Training Institute with 10 Research Extension Centres;
- (ii) 2 Regional Research Stations;
- (iii) 10 Silkworm Seed Production Centres; and
- (iv) 4 Basic Seed Cocoon Farms.

Export of cotton

610. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the countries to which cotton is proposed to be exported;

(b) whether any trade agreement has been signed between India and any of those countries to export cotton; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Cotton is proposed to be exported to Hong Kong, Thailand, South Korea, Japan, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Portugal, Spain, West Germany, U.K., USA, Switzerland, France, Turkey, Algeria, Bangladesh, etc.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Workshed-cum-housing schemes for handloom weavers of Karnataka

611. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Karnataka has requested Union Government to take up workshed-cum-Housing Scheme for handloom weavers during Seventh Plan; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A sum Rs.1.65 lakhs was released to Government of Karnataka during 1985-86 for construction of 110 worksheds for handloom weavers.

Central assistance to Thrift Fund Scheme for handloom weavers

612. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Karnataka has requested Union Government to extend Central assistance to the Thrift Fund Scheme for handloom weavers in the Seventh Plan; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b) Central Government has yet to receive a complete proposal from Government of Karnataka for extension of Thrift fund scheme to the handloom weavers in the State of Karnataka.

[Translation]

Duty reduction on exports to EEC

613. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the issue of removal/reduction of duty on exports was discussed by the Government with the EEC at the meeting of the Joint Commission held in the first week of January; and

(b) if so, the details of the final decision taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Commission of the EEC agreed to examine improving the access of Indian exports to the Community markets in terms of liberalising their generalised Scheme of Preferences.

**Development of tourist spots in Kashi
Varanasi, Allahabad and Kanpur**

614. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government are considering any proposal to develop tourist spots in near future in Kashi Varanasi, Allahabad and Kanpur in Uttar Pradesh with a view to attracting tourists; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) and (b)

(i) *Kashi Varanasi*—A proposal for the improvement of Varanasi Ghats was sanctioned by the Ministry of Tourism in 1984-85 at a cost of Rs. 64 50 lakhs.

(ii) *Allahabad*—A proposal for constructing a yatriniwas and one for introduction of Water Sports at Allahabad are under examination.

(iii) *Kanpur*—No proposal has been received from the State Government.

Export of groundnut and oil cake

615. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage fall registered in export of groundnut and oil cake;

(b) the reasons therefor;

(c) Whether it is a fact that there is great demand for groundnut in foreign countries; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to import edible oils ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) Exports of groundnut and oil cake from India have been fluctuating for the last few years. A statement indicating the quantity and value of exports of both these items is given below. Export of both these items has shown improved performance during the first 9 months of the current year as per provisional estimates.

(b) The main factors influencing export of HPS groundnut are recession in the global market, upward trend in prices of oilseeds including groundnut in the domestic market and problem of aflatoxin in Indian groundnut crop which makes it unacceptable in the highly demanding quality conscious European market.

In the case of oil cakes, the international oil and cereal markets continue to remain depressed thereby affecting export of our products. There is also a quality problem with our exports of groundnut and cottonseed extractions due to presence of aflatoxin which has made it unacceptable to the West European countries which were our primary markets.

(c) There is demand for Indian groundnut in EEC and East European countries like USSR provided our stocks are free from aflatoxin and exports are made on competitive prices.

(d) The import of edible oils is being carried out by the STC on Government account keeping into considerations the requirements of the domestic market, domestic prices and availability.

Statement

Value : In Rs. Crores

Year	HPS Groundnut		Oilmeals	
	Qty. (MTs.)	Value (Rs. * Crores)	Qty. (Lakh MTs.)	Value (Rs. Crores)
1981-82	23966	27.68	13.47	149.54
1982-83	28343	27.09	15.09	172.03
1983-84	24702	22.08	14.39	184.29
1984-85	36869	31.53	12.85	159.15
1985-86	8991	7.59	11.66	160.33
1986-87*	21747	18.91	9.67	149.35

*(Provisional)

[English]

Persons arrested for espionage

616. SHRIMATI N. P. JHANSI LAKSHMI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons arrested for espionage activities during the last two years;

(b) the number of Government servants among the arrested persons; and

(c) how many of these have been convicted and how many of these are still facing trial ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Granite export

617 SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of granite exported during 1986 and earnings therefrom;

(b) the country which is the largest importer of India's granite; and

(c) whether Government are aware of the dissatisfaction expressed by importers because of lack of suitability and continuity in supplies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) and (b) Official statistics published by DGCI & S, Calcutta have not yet become available for the year 1985-86 onwards. However, as per statistics furnished by DGCI & S, a quantity of 4.1 lakh tonnes of granite valued Rs. 53.34 crores was exported during 1984-85. Japan was the largest importer of granite.

(c) Problems of continuity of supplies

because of non-renewal of quarry leases in certain cases have been brought to Government notice.

Setting up of a Granite Export Promotion Council

618. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the German experts have expressed dissatisfaction about the short-term leasing system of Granite quarries in India;

(b) whether Granite industries have urged Government to set up a Granite Promotion Council; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) Department of Industrial Development has set up a Committee to consider the problems of the Granite industry particularly relating to leasing system.

(b) and (c) Government are not considering any proposal to set up a Granite Promotion Council.

Export of Iron Ore pellets by KIOC to Hungary

619. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Kudremukh Iron Ore Company (KIOC) has entered into contract with Hungary for export of iron ore pellets;

(b) whether any long-term approval of the policy of iron ore export has been given in the light of available iron ore resources in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) Yes, Sir. Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited have entered into a contract with a Hungarian Trading Company for export of 335,000 tonnes of iron ore pellets during 1987 with an option to the buyer to buy an additional quantity of 135,000 tonnes.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Violation of handloom reservation order

620. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal for providing more stringent punishment for violation of handloom reservation order; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No such proposal has been formulated so far.

(b) Does not arise.

Financial assistance to spinning mills for modernisation

621. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to extend financial assistance liberally to the Cooperative spinning mills which go in for modernisation to ensure supply of cotton to them at a reasonable price throughout the year; and

(b) the steps being taken to prevent the powerloom sector from marketing cloth produced in powerloom sector as that produced in handloom sector ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Cooperative spinning mills are eligible for financial assistance under the Textile Modernisation Fund Scheme for their modernisation needs in up-gradation of process, technology and product-mix, export orientation, energy saving, anti-pollution measures, fuller utilisation of capacity through de-bottlenecking, etc.

(b) The Development Commissioner (Handlooms) has set up Regional Offices at New Delhi, Pune, Coimbatore for the enforcement of the Handloom Reservation Order so as to prevent the powerloom sector from producing items reserved for the handloom sector. The Regional Offices of the Textiles Commissioner have also been instructed to be vigilant in this regard. Besides, the State Governments have been requested to set up a separate enforcement machinery for this purpose.

Exodus of Indians in Gulf States

622. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a heavy exodus of Indians from the Gulf States recently;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the details of the same; and

(c) the steps being taken to give protection to the Indians in these Gulf States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) In the recent past a certain number of Indians working in the Gulf States have been returning to India.

(b) Reduction in employment opportunities consequent upon the fall in oil revenues is the main reason for the return of expatriates including Indians from the Gulf countries.

(c) Government and Indian missions in the Gulf States are taking all necessary steps to protect the employment and other interests of Indians in the Gulf States.

Take-over of certain mills in Tamil Nadu.

623. SHRI C. K. KUPPUSWAMY : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government are considering taking over Janarthana, Vasantha, and Mettur Mills of Tamil Nadu State under section 18 of the Industrial Regulations Act, and

(b) if not, whether Union Government propose as an alternative to advise the State Government to takeover these mills on lines of takeover of the Empress Mills at Nagpur ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Government have already suggested to the State Government to Tamilnadu to nationalise (i) Sri Vasantha Mills (ii) Sri Janardhana Mills and (iii) Mettur Mills, Coimbatore, if they so desire. Alternatively, if nationalisation involves making a large financial provision, the State Government could obtain advanced plan assistance on the pattern of that given to the Government of Gujarat.

Outcome of visit of Foreign Secretary to U.S.A.

624. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in January last an Indian delegation led by the then Foreign Secretary visited Washington to held talks with American officials on bilateral, regional and international issues; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the aforesaid visit ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) These talks were part of the ongoing dialogue between the Governments of India and USA to enhance mutual understanding and bilateral cooperation.

Fire fighting systems to be revamped

625. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to State :

(a) whether internal fire fighting systems in the Oil Plant of Delhi Cloth Mill and Times of India building were found not working when the fire broke out there recently;

(b) if so, the action taken against the defaulters; and

(c) whether Government propose to order shifting of the hazardous industries including the Delhi Cloth Mill plant outside Delhi and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) The internal fire fighting systems in the Oil Plant of M/s. Shri Ram Food & Fertilizers was in working order. However, due to power break down the same could not be operated.

The internal fire fighting system in the Times of India building was not functional,

(b) The Delhi Administration has ordered an inquiry into the incident at the Oil Plant of M/s. Shri Ram Food & Fertilizers. The Delhi Police is looking into the incident at the Times of India building. Appropriate action will be taken on the completion of the inquiries.

(c) Hazardous industries are to be shifted as per the provisions of the Delhi Master Plan. Extensive modification of the plan for Delhi, with Perspective 2001, are in the process of finalisation. The question of shifting of Delhi Cloth Mills Plant will be considered when the modi-

fication of the Master Plan are finalised.

[Import of finished leather by garment Exporters

626. SHRI NARSING SURYA-WANSHI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that All India Leather Garment Exporter's Association (Bangalore) urged Government to allow import of good quality finished leather to produce leather garments; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) and (b) Finished leather is already allowed for import under OGL (Open General Licence) by the Actual Users and others for stock and sale.

Decline in export of agarbattis

627. SHRI NARSING SURYA-WANSHI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the export of agarbattis during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether the export has shown a decline; and

(c) if so, steps taken or proposed to promote the export ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) As per data compiled by Basic Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals & Cosmetics Export Promotion Council, export of agarbattis during the last three years is as follows:

	(Rs./Crores)
1983-84	9.99
1984-85	7.21
1985-86	7.04

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Because of stiff competition from other countries, exporters to traditional markets have declined. Exporters are making efforts to develop new markets.

Construction of tourist lodges

628. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have initiated any scheme for construction of tourist lodges in the country to cater to the needs of low and middle income tourists;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether a decision has been taken to construct one such tourist lodge in each State during the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(d) if so, the details of proposals received from the State Governments for financial assistance to implement the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. To provide inexpensive accommodation to tourists, this Ministry gives financial assistance to the State Governments for construction of tourist lodges, tourist bungalows and Yatri Niwases. A statement giving the details of such schemes approved so far is given below.

Statement

Name of Yatri Niwases which so far have been approved

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Date of Sanction	Amount Sanctioned	Amount released
(Rs. in lakhs)				
1.	Yatri Niwas at Port Blair	3.1.86	45.78	15.00
2.	Yatri Niwas at Goa	9.1.86	28.70	10.00
3.	Yatri at Niwas at Kurukshetra	5.2.86	31.65	10.00
4.	Yatri Niwas at Kanchipuram	25.2.86	34.00	5.00
5.	Yatri Niwas at Stapada	31.3.86	26.50	5.00
6.	Yatri Niwas at Palam Village	31.3.86	45.00	5.00
7.	Yatri Niwas at Dakor	31.3.86	41.22	5.00
8.	Yatri Niwas at Darjeeling	27.6.86	47.39	10.00
9.	Yatri Niwas at Jalandhar	24.6.86	23.98	10.00
10.	Yatri Niwas at Pondicherry	23.9.86	26.90	8.00
11.	Yatri Niwas at Pahalgam	23.10.86	31.18	10.00
12.	Yatri Niwas at Quilon	24.11.86	35.35	8.00
13.	Yatri Niwas at Trivandrum	13.1.87	26.43	8.00
14.	Yatri Niwas at Hyderabad	13.1.87	25.29	10.00
15.	Yatri Niwas at Konarak	13.1.87	29.25	8.00
16.	Yatri Niwas at Shegaon	6.2.87	25.97	10.00

List of other accommodation units approved.

S. No.	Name of the Project	Year	Sanctioned amount	Released amount
1.	2	3	4	5

(Rs. in lakhs)

ON GOING

1.	Tourist Guest House for I.N.A. Memorial Complex at Moirang, Manipur	1985-86	14.98	7.50
2.	Tourist Lodge at Champi (Mizoram)		18.30	

New Proposals**Estimated**

3.	Tourist Bungalow at Bilaspur (M.P.)	1987-88	45.00	
4.	Tourist Bungalow at Raipur (M.P.)	1987-88	45.00	
5.	Tourist Bungalow at Mandu (M.P.)	1987-88	45.00	
6.	Tourist Homes Type 'A' at Morch, Mao and Tamenglong Distt. HQ (Manipur)	1987-88	58.41 (Rs. 19.47 each)	
7.	Tourist Homes Type 'B' at Santing, Nongbe Chakpikarong, Kangpoki, Gauraingar, Forboy (Manipur)	1987-88	34.96 (4.37 each)	
8.	Tourist Huts at Nuranang (Arunachal Pradesh)	1986-87	1.77	
9.	Accommodation at Ambaji (Gujarat)		31.44	
10.	Construction of Sarai at Chamunda Devi	1985-86	— 8.26	3.00
11.	Tourist Inn at Rewalsar	1986-87	— 12.05	5.00
12.	Accommodation at Quzigund (J&K)	1986-87	— 11.08	7.00

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Accommodation at Ropar (Punjab)	1985-86	— 16.34	13.00
14.	Moomal Tourist Bungalow, Jaisalmer (Rajasthan)	1982-83	— 10.50	10.00 (In three instal- ments in 1982- 83, 84-85 & 86- 87—Rs.4 lakhs, Rs.4 lakhs & Rs.2 lakhs)
15.	Tourost Bungalow at Mathura	1985-86	— 27.64	5.00
16.	Fibre Glass Huts (10) for Garhwal Hills	1986-87	— 33.75	20.00
17.	Cottages at Ajodhya (West Bengal)	1984-85	— 8.52	5.13
18.	Tourist Lodge at Digha	1985-86	— 40.17	20.00

Interest rebate scheme to boost export

629. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-
NAIK : Will the Minister of COMMERCE
be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have intro-
duced interest rebate scheme to give
further boost to exports;

(b) If so, when was such a scheme
introduced and its details; and

(c) whether the 100 per cent export
oriented units will also be entitled to this
rebate ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.
R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) to (c) Yes Sir.
The Financial institutions vide circular
dated 25-11-86 (issued by IDBI, Bombay),
have announced a scheme to provide
incentives to industrial concerns for
improving their export performance under
which a unit with export sales of 25% or
above in relation to its total sales of own
manufactured goods will be entitled for an

interest rebate to the extent of 1/5th of
its interest payments on rupee loans
provided by the institutions. The rebate
is subject to the floor interest rate of 10%
on the relative loans. The Scheme is
applicable to all loans granted on or after
Dec. 1, 1986. The 100% Export Oriented
units will also enjoy the interest rebate
upto two years during the construction of
the project on loans granted after Dec.
1st, 1986.

Import of natural rubber

630. SHRI K. MOHAN DAS : Will
the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to
state :

(a) the quantity of natural rubber
imported during 1986;

(b) whether import has brought down
the prices of natural rubber in the dom-
estic market;

(c) if so, the extent of decline in the
prices; and

(d) the steps being taken to avoid
import of natural rubber?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) During the financial year 1986-87, STC imported 40,000 tonnes of natural rubber.

(b) and (c) The price objective is to keep price of RMA IV grade of natural rubber within a band of Rs. 16,000 to Rs. 17,000/—per tonne. The average price of RMA IV grade rubber which was above the upper limit of the price-band by Rs. 340 and Rs. 380 per tonne in April and May, '86 respectively, was brought within the band excepting in the Months of October, November and Dec. '86 when the prices were lower than the lower limit of the price-band only by Rs. 160, Rs. 80 and Rs. 20 per tonne respectively.

(d) Rubber Board has been implementing replanting/new planting scheme to increase production and reduce the demand-supply gap of natural rubber.

[Translation]

Memorandum from Jodhpur Bunkar Sangh

631. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from Jodhpur Bunkar Sangh (Jodhpur Weavers' Association). Jodhpur stating that the very existence of thousands of ancestral weavers of West Rajasthan is in danger; and

(b) if so, full details of the said memorandum and the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir Government has received a memorandum from Jodhpur Bunkar Sangh to this effect.

(b) Details of the memorandum received are as follows :—

1. Application for land for the Workshed-Cum-Housing Scheme.

2. Supply of raw-material by the Rajasthan Handloom Development Corporation.
3. Rebate on sale of handloom articles by the State.
4. Problems faced by Weavers Cooperative Societies formed for the purchase of powerlooms.

Action taken by the Government of Rajasthan on the above points is as follows :—

1. Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation Ltd. (RICO) allots plots for the Workshed-Cum-Housing scheme on the basis of applications received. The applications received by the Collector are also forwarded to Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation Ltd. (RICO) for this purpose. In 1986-87, 140 Worksheds have been sanctioned for the weavers of Jodhpur.
2. The Rajasthan Handloom Development Corporation will open a depot for the supply of raw-material to weavers of Jodhpur if a sufficient number of weavers come forward.
3. The Weavers Cooperative Societies in Jodhpur are availing of the rebate scheme. All rebate claims upto 1983-84 have been settled in full, so far.
4. Handloom Cooperative Societies were organised during the Sixth Plan to convert themselves into powerlooms owners by purchasing powerloom from loans taken from the Industrial Development Bank of India. Under the scheme seven societies have been sanctioned loan by the Bank, but as the policies of the Bank have changed in August, 1985, further loans have not been sanctioned under this scheme.

[English]

Setting up of centre for Africa

632. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether a Centre for Africa is proposed to be set up in New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the functions of the proposed centre ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The responsibility of this Centre would be to nurture cultural links between India and Africa. To that end, its functions would be :

(1) to handle exchanges of writers, artists, intellectuals, performing groups and exhibitions between India and African countries under Cultural Exchange Programmes and Cultural Agreements, and

(2) to organise special cultural functions, develop a library of books relating to Africa and India's links with Africa and increase the awareness within India of the art and Culture of Africa, as well as of its major problems and aspirations.

[Translation]

Missing Pak nationals

633. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Pakistani nationals who after coming to India did not return to their country even after the expiry of their visas during the last three years;

(b) whether Government have failed to detect such Pakistani nationals; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to detect them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) :

(a) to (b) & (c) Elaborate procedures governing the entry into India, stay and exit from India in respect of Pakistani nationals have been prescribed. Persons who come on valid travel documents do sometimes overstay with or without the approval of the authorities. This is a continuing process and no precise figures of overstay on yearly basis can be given. At the end of December 1986, 2016 Pak nationals were overstaying with valid travel documents while 2049 without travel documents or with expired passports. Besides 1743 Pak nationals were reported untraced. State Governments have standing instructions to deal with them in accordance with the provisions of Foreigners Act. Efforts have been intensified to detect those who have been reported untraced or missing.

[English]

Functioning of Export Promotion Councils

634. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in some States the Export Promotion Councils have either become defunct or inactive;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to make these Councils more result oriented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) to (c) There are

20 Export Promotion Councils responsible for promotion of different export product groups. In order to make them more result oriented, a meeting of the Chairmen of all the Export Promotion Councils was held in the first week of February, 1987. The Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad has also been asked to undertake a study of the working of the Export Promotion Councils to make them effective instruments of promoting exports.

Publicity regarding export concessions

635. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that small and cottage industries in the country are not aware of various concessions given by Union Government to promote exports;

(b) whether these concessions made available by Government are adequately published all over the country and if so, in what manner;

(c) whether Union Government are associating the State Governments in this regard; and

(d) if so, whether any guidelines have been issued by Union Government to the States in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO) publishes 'Laghu Udyog Samachar' and disseminates information through Quarterly Export Bulletins throughout the country for the benefit of the Small exporting units.

(c) and (d) The national small industries corporations at the centre and the State Small industries Corporations/export corporations provide facilities for export marketing of their members units and assist the units in procurement of orders, development of counter samples attend to their export documentation work, etc.

The Indian Institute of Foreign Trade has also been playing a very important role in mobilizing the resources of the State Governments for their fuller participation in the country's export effort. This objective has been achieved by the Institute by undertaking comprehensive export potential surveys in the States. Recently, the Commerce Minister in his letter to the State Governments has outlined the various export policy measures undertaken by the Government of India. While emphasising that the State Governments have a vital place in the collective efforts to boost out country's exports, Commerce Minister has requested the State Governments to bring the contents of his letter to the attention of all those who are concerned with the export efforts in the States.

Separation of the executive from judiciary

636. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to review the separation of the executive from judiciary effected in the year 1974;

(b) if so, whether the proposal has cropped up on account of increase in the terrorists activities in some parts of the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (c) There is no proposal under consideration to review the implementation of the Directive Principle contained in article 50 of the Constitution which was given effect to by Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974). However, the question of conferring on the Executive Magistrates powers to try certain offences under the I. P. C. and offences under some specified special laws is separately engaging the attention of the Government for better maintenance

of law and Order, and not on account of terrorist activities in some parts of the country.

Foreign fishing trawlers seized by Coast Guards

637. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the news-item appeared in Statesman dated 2 February, 1987 under caption "Protecting underwater wealth";

(b) if so, the number of foreign fishing Trawlers seized by Coast Guard in the year 1986;

(c) the countries of their origin and their holds;

(d) whether Indian fishing boats are also harassed by the Coast Guard; and

(e) whether strict guidelines have been issued to the coast guard to ensure that harassment for interruption of fishing activity of Indian boats does not happen ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE
(SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir

(b) 53.

(c) The countries of origin of the apprehended trawlers are Pakistan, Bangla Desh, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Taiwan and Korea. The custody of the apprehended trawlers, with their crew, outfits and fish-holds, is made over to the local police.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Yes, Sir.

Activities of TNV terrorists in Tripura

638. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE :
PROF. RAMKRISHNA
MORE :

SHRI NIRMAL KHATRI :

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

DR. G. S. RAJHANS :

SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADKAR PATIL :

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons killed by the terrorists of Tripura National Volunteers (TNV) in the year 1986;

(b) whether any strategy has been formulated by the Union Government to ensure the protection of ordinary civilians;

(c) whether some parts of Tripura have been declared as disturbed areas and if so, their details; and

(d) whether Government propose extension of the Disturbed Area Act to the entire State of Tripura ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) According to the State Government, the number of persons killed was 110.

(b) The combined efforts of the Central Government and the State Government to check the activities of TNV include (i) declaration of more areas as 'disturbed' in Tripura on 24.1.1987 by the State Government; (ii) declaration of TNV as 'unlawful' organisation under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 by the Central Government on 4.2.1987; (iii) Strengthening of para-military forces; (iv) gearing up of intelligence network in the State; (v) arrangements for better coordination between different agencies involved in the operations against the extremists; (vi) increase in the vigil on the border;

(c) A 20-Km. belt along Tripura-Mizoram border had been declared as

'disturbed area' on 17.9.1982 by the Central Government. On 24.1.1987, the State Government have declared as 'disturbed' an area of 5 Km. wide stretching from Thalchera-Gobindahari in Chamarur PS to Rashyabari Border outpost along the south-east border with the Chittagong Hill Tracts district of Bangladesh and another 5 km. wide area from Samrurpar Border outpost to Ashrambari BOP along the northern border with Sylhet district of Bangladesh.

(d) There is no such proposal yet under consideration of the Government.

Arrest of spies

639. SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU :
SHRI S. M. GURADDI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of persons were arrested on November 24, 1986 for collecting and obtaining classified information and communicating it to foreign intelligence;

(b) if so, the total number of arrests made so far and action taken against them; and

(c) whether some Government officials are involved in this deal and if so, what action has been taken against them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (c) According to information received from the Delhi Administration, two persons, of whom one is a Naval employee, were arrested on 24.11.86 in a case registered on the same day under sections 3/5/9 of the Official Secrets Act read with section 120-B IPC at PS Tilak Marg, New Delhi. The charge-sheet against the two accused persons has since been filed in the court,

No attack agreement with Pakistan

640. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK :

SHRI R. M. BHOYE :

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:

SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ :

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

SHRI KRISHNA SINGH :

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA :

SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India and Pakistan recently agreed not to attack each other and to pull out the forces posted along the Indo-Pak border;

(b) if so, the details of the agreement; and

(c) the follow up action taken pursuant to the agreement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) and (b) : Details of the understanding reached are given in the statement given below.

(c) As envisaged in the understanding, the pull-out of the troops in the Ravi Chenab corridor has been completed and further talks for disengagement in other sectors will take place in Islamabad from February 27, 1987.

Statement

Minutes of Consultations between Mr. Abdul Sattar, Foreign Secretary of Pakistan and Mr. A. S. Gonsalves, Secretary in the Indian Ministry of External Affairs held from January 31 to February 4 1987

Immediate measures to defuse present tension, to prevent escalation and to de-escalate the situation along the India-Pakistan border,

- (i) Both sides agree not to attack each other;
- (ii) Both sides agree to exercise the maximum restraint and to avoid all provocative actions along the border;
- (iii) In regard to concrete de-escalation measures both sides agreed to adopt a sector by sector approach for the pull out of troops deployed on the border by both sides.

In pursuance of these parameters both sides agreed, as a first step, to the pull out of troops in the Ravi and Chenab corridor. In this corridor :-

(a) All offensive and defensive forces of both sides will pull out to peace time locations within 15 days of the date of initialling of these minutes. Additional formations inducted in the Ravi-Chenab corridor by both sides i. e. Army Reserve North comprising 6 Armoured Division and 17 Infantry Division on the Pakistan side, and 6 Mountain Division on the Indian side will also return to peace time locations within 15 days of the date of initialling of these minutes. Pakistan would retain one independent armoured brigade and an independent infantry brigade of the holding corps reserve.

(b) The pull out of troops will be undertaken in a graduated manner and will be monitored through regular contact to be maintained by the Ds GMO of both sides.

(c) The modalities for the sector-wise pull out in other sectors would be discussed subsequently; in the intervening period both sides agree not to make any offensive movements to the international border in these sectors;

(iv) All mines already laid will be lifted; no mines will be laid;

(v) Ds GMO of both countries shall maintain regular contact;

(vi) The ACAS (Ops) of both coun-

tries shall maintain contact to clear apprehensions about aircraft movements;

(vii) Regular contacts shall be maintained through diplomatic channels;

(viii) All statellite airfields shall be deactivated immediately;

(ix) Navies of both sides will be brought to a lower state of operational readiness;

(x) For a discussion of further concrete measures for de-escalation along the border an Indian delegation has been invited to visit Islamabad during February 1987. Mutually convenient dates for the visit will be settled through diplomatic channels.

Illegal Pak immigrants and infiltrators

641. DR. A. K. PATEL :

SHRI C JANGA REDDY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated number of Pakistani illegal immigrants and infiltrators and also persons over staying beyond the time limit of their visas in Kerala, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Jammu and Kashmir, Delhi, U.P., Madhya Pradesh and other States and Union Territories separately;

(b) whether many of them have been found to be involved in spying, supplying illegal arms and narcotics and also in instigating violence; and

(c) remedial measures taken by Government and results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.

CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Attempts at infiltration continue to be made from across our international border with Pakistan, B.S.F. is deployed for checking infiltrators on the Western border. However, the possibility of some Pakistani infiltrators escaping the net of BSF and migrating to the interior of the country can not be ruled out. Although constant vigil is kept for their detection, obviously their number at any given point of time can

not be known. Persons who come on valid travel documents do sometimes overstay with or without the approval of the authorities. Those who overstay without approval are dealt with in accordance with the law. A statement giving the statewise figures of such Pakistani nationals is given below.

(b) and (c) Persons engaged in illegal activities are dealt with in accordance with the provisions of law.

Statement

Pakistani Nationals Staying in India as in December 1986.

Sl. No.	State/U.Ts.	With travel documents	Without travel documents or with expired Passports	Over—staying but in possession of valid Passports	Untraced or gone underground
1.	2	3.	4.	5.	6.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	417	2	1	—
2.	Assam	—	—	—	—
3.	Bihar	565	18	34	95
4.	Gujarat	2688	460	251	28
5.	Haryana	109	29	8	1
6.	Himachal Pradesh	22	—	—	1
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	80	—	142	—
8.	Karnataka	130	3	—	65
9.	Kerala	92	84	47	87
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2229	508	295	263
11.	Maharashtra	2055	109	239	75
12.	Manipur	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	—
14.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—
15.	Orissa	24	24	12	79
16.	Punjab	13	311	344	8
17.	Rajasthan	2058	175	74	112
18.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—
19.	Tamil Nadu	34	—	79	23
20.	Tripura	—	—	—	—
21.	Uttar Pradesh	3840	292	270	594
22.	West Bengal	123	28	117	240
23.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands]	—	—	—	—
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—
25.	Chandigarh	1	—	—	—
26.	Delhi	6171	—	103	71
27.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli.	—	—	—	—
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	87	6	—	—
29.	Mizoram	—	—	—	—
30.	Pondicherry	—	—	—	—
Total		20,738	2,049	2,016	1,743

World Bank Loan for seri culture project

projects in the country;

642. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(b) if so, the terms and conditions of the loan; and

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received a loan of Rs. 500 crores from the World Bank for sericulture

(c) whether the loan is proposed to be utilised to attain self-sufficiency in silk yarn production ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Governor's power to promulgate Ordinances

643. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE :

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS :

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the observations of the Supreme Court regarding Governor's power to promulgate ordinances in a recent writ petition before them;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon; and

(c) the action contemplated, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The State Governments have been apprised of the propositions laid down by the Supreme Court in the above case and requested to ensure that their proposals for promulgation or repromulgation of the Ordinances are first examined in the light of the above propositions before referring the same for obtaining instructions of the President under the proviso to Article 213 (1) of the Constitution.

Allocation of Janata Cloth to Orissa.

644. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether out of 33 million metres of Janata Cloth allotted to Orissa this year, 12.95 million metres has been diverted to other States;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether Government of Orissa had requested to reallocate the diverted quantity to that State and if so, the action taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b) The State of Orissa has been allotted a target of 33 million square metres for production of janata cloth during 1986-87. However, this target of janata cloth is in excess of their entitlement of janata cloth for consumption within the State by 12.95 million square metres and this excess was meant to be sold/distributed in certain specified deficit/non-janata producing States.

(c) The Surplus State Governments, including Orissa, have a number of difficulties in selling the surplus to other States due to reasons such as non-acceptability of janata cloth produced by the surplus States by the recipient States, higher commission for distribution which was found to be more than the surplus States could manage from the overheads allowed in the pricing of janata cloth, etc. In such cases, Government of India have been allowing the consumption of the surplus quantity within the State after satisfying itself about the inability of the producing States to sell the janata cloth to the other States.

Manufacture of Picture Tubes

645. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Black and White and colour television picture tubes manufactured vis-a-vis their demand during 1986 by Bharat Electronics Ltd; and

(b) whether Bharat Electronics Ltd. is able to cope with the demand ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE. (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) During 1986, Bharat Electronics Ltd. manufactured 6.3 lakhs Black and White TV picture Tubes as against a total demand of approximately 21 lakh numbers. Colour TV Tube is presently not in the manufacturing range of BEL.

(b) Bharat Electronics Ltd. is not the only manufacturer of Black and White TV Picture Tubes in the country. It is producing Black and White TV Tubes to full licensed capacity and its share in the market is currently around 30 to 35 percent.

Impact of cotton price hike.

646. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of cotton has been raised recently;

(b) if so, the details of changes introduced over the past six months;

(c) whether any representations have been received from the Textile industry regarding the adverse effects of the cotton price hike on the industry; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHANA KUMAR): (a) to (d) Government do not control the price of cotton, except that minimum support prices for different varieties of Kapas of fair average quality are fixed by the Government from year to year. These prices were fixed on 10th October, 1986 allowing an increase of Rs. 5/-per quintal for most of the varieties of Kapas of fair average quality. However, the prices of cotton displayed a rise in December, 1986 due to slightly lower production of cotton, panicky purchases and better demand in the international market. The rise in prices is not unduly high as com-

pared to the prices prevailing two years earlier. The representations received from the textile industry in regard to rise in cotton prices are based on low prices prevailing in 1985-86, when there was a cotton glut and depressed prices. The prices of cotton have established now and have enabled the farmers to recover a fair return for their produce.

12.00 hrs.

(English)

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam): I have given a Call Attention.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: (Rajapur): To-morrow the Prime Minister is going to present the Budget. I want to point out to you that on 25th of this month, in Item 5, the Minister of State, Shri Janardhana Poojari, has laid on the Table a number of Notifications announcing Custom duties exemptions. This is highly objectionable. Three days left for the Budget and he is announcing Custom Duty exemptions!

In the Rajya Sabha strictures were passed for having laid 42 Notifications before the Budget. I would request you earnestly to maintain the convention and dignity of this House. You must pull up the Minister, not to lay on the Table concessions...

MR. SPEAKER: You nullify them.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The other House has already given the ruling last time.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already given a ruling on that subject earlier, Professor Sahib.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: In the course of one year you can get more wisdom.

MR. SPEAKER: You mean, am I lacking that?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : May I point out that the Rajya Sabha has passed stricture.

MR. SPEAKER : Rajya Sabha has has its own way. We have our own.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : At least keep it pending and apply your mind. Keep it for to-night only. I am sure, tomorrow morning you will come with better judgement.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not change so easily.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Are you rejecting that ?

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : I have given Call Attention with regard to the Srilankan problem. In to-day's papers I found 'Peace impossible' Srilanka states and India is not willing to resume mediatory role...

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Kolendaivelu, whatever subjects are there, we will take them up. No problem.

(Interruptions)

I am not going to allow discussion now. What I am going to take up here, any issue, I am not going to decide here, But I can assure you one thing and I have assured you also that whatever subject is very necessary and very important, we shall take one by one.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you standing? There is nothing.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : You may give in writing. I have not refused to consider. I will get all the matters discussed, but

not in this way. One by one I will get all the matters discussed.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : What is the trouble with you ? What is the use of indulging in such things?

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : This is a serious thing. C. B. I. officers are...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to listen to rigmarole.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I always apply my mind before decision. Do not cast aspersions. I always apply. Whatever there are, I always consider them and then reject them.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I always consider Call Attention but not here. Admission of Calling Attention Motions are not discussed here in this House.

(Interruptions)

12.15 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Notifications under Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act and National Security Guard Act.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

1. A Copy of the Ministers' (Allowances, Medical Treatment and other Privileges) Amendment Rules, 1987 (Hindi and English versions) published in

Draft Notification No. 10/28/86—M&G under sub-section (2) of section 11 of the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers, Act, 1952.

[Placed in Library, See. No. LT-3710/87.]

- (2) A copy of the Criminal Courts and Security Guard Courts (Adjustment of Jurisdiction) Rules, 1987 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 249(E) in Gazette of India dated the 21st January, 1987 under sub-section (3) of section 139 of the National Security Guard Act, 1986.

[Placed in Library, See. No. LT-3711/87]

Review on and Annual Report of Cashew Corporation of India Limited Cochin for 1985-86 and Annual Report of and Review on Cashew Export Promotion Council, Cochin for 1985-86

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) and section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Cashew Corporation of India Limited, Cochin, for the year 1985-86.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Cashew Corporation of India Limited, Cochin, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-3712/87.]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual

Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Cashew Export Promotion Council, Cochin, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Cashew Export Promotion Council, Cochin, for the year 1985-86.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-3713/87.]

Review on and Annual Report of British India Corporation, Ltd., Kanpur for 1985-86

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

- (1) Review by the Government on the working of the British India Corporation Limited, Kanpur for the year 1985-86.
- (2) Annual Report of the British India Corporation Limited, Kanpur, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- [Placed in Library, See No. LT-3714/87.]

Notification under Delhi Police Act, Review on and Annual Report of Rehabilitation Plantations Ltd., Panalur for 1985-86 and Statement re delay in laying these papers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) A copy of the Delhi Police (Appointment and Recruitment)

(Amendment) Rules, 1986 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. F.5/46/84-Home (P) in Delhi Gazette dated the 31st July, 1986 under sub-section (2) of section 148 of the Delhi Police Act, 1978.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3715/87.]

- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi & English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Rehabilitation Plantations Limited, Punalur, for the year 1985-86.

(ii) Annual Report of the Rehabilitation Plantations Limited, Punalur, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3716/87.]

Unit Trust of India, General Regulations, 1964 as amended upto 1.1.87, Notification under Income Tax Act, Valuation of Life Insurance Corporation of India, Notification under Customs Act and under Central Excise Rules.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAN-ARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) A copy of the Unit Trust of India General Regulations, 1964 as amended upto 1st January, 1987 (Hindi and English versions)

under sub-section (4) of section 43 of the Unit Trust of India Act, 1963.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3717/87.]

- (2) A copy of the Income-tax (Amendment) Rules, 1987 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 4 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 2nd January, 1987 under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3718/87.]

- (3) A copy of the Sixteenth Valuation Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Life Insurance Corporation of India as on the 31st March, 1986 under section 29 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3719/87.]

- (4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act 1962 :—

(i) G.S.R. 1317 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th December, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum providing for a concessional rate of basic customs duty of 25 per cent *ad valorem* on components used for manufacture of fuel-efficient motor cars of engine capacity exceeding 1000 cubic centimetres.

(ii) G.S.R. 1318 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th December, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum providing for a concessional rate of basic customs duty of 25 per cent *ad valorem* on components used as warranty spares in fuel-efficient motor cars of engine capacity exceeding 1000 cubic centimetres.

(iii) G.S.R. 1319 (E) published in Gazette of India dated 24th December, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum prescribing auxiliary duty of customs at the rate of 25 percent *ad valorem* in respects of goods covered by Notification Nos. 502/86 Customs dated the 24th December, 1986.

(iv) G.S.R. 1320(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th December, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to certain notifications so as to prescribe revised fuel efficiency testing procedure for fuel efficient motor cars components of which are allowed to be imported at concessional rates.

(v) G.S.R. 3(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st January, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum providing that in the case of goods imported by air, duties of Customs shall be exempted on that portion of the charges added on account of freight (to arrive at assessable value) as is in excess of 15 per cent of the F.O.B. value of the goods.

(vi) G.S.R. 44(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th January, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to polyester filament yarn of 1000 deniers and above when imported into India for the manufacture of belting for machinery from the basic customs duty in excess of 100 per cent *ad valorem*.

(vii) G.S.R. 60(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd January, 1987 making

certain amendments to Notification Nos. 514/86-Customs, 515-Customs and 516/86-Customs dated the 30th December, 1986 relating to import of goods under concessional rates for H.B.J. pipeline on-shore and off-shore projects.

(viii) G.S.R. 64 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th January, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum fixing a total duty of Rupees 550 per tonne, on papers used for printing of Newspapers, books or periodicals.

(ix) G.S.R. 65(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th January, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to goods covered by Notification No. 28/87-Customs dated the 27th January, 1987 from the whole of the auxiliary duty of customs leviable thereon.

(x) G.S.R. 70(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th January, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 157/84-Customs dated the 19th May, 1984 so as to provide for partial exemption to raw materials, components and sub-assemblies of specified equipments required by Doordarshan under Special TV Expansion Plan.

(xi) G.S.R. 72(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th January, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum rescinding Notification No. 267-Customs dated

the 28th April, 1986.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3720/87.]

(5) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 :—

(i) G.S.R. 1315 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24 December, 1986, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 332/86-CE dated the 2nd June, 1986 so as to prescribe revised fuel efficiency testing procedure for motor cars of engine capacity not exceeding 1000 cubic centimetres.

(ii) G.S.R. 1316 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th December, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum prescribing a concessional rate of excise duty of 25 per cent *ad valorem* for fuel efficient motor cars of engine capacity exceeding 1000 cubic centimetres.

(iii) G.S.R. 42(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th January, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to jute fibre when captively consumed within the factory of production in the manufacture of jute products from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon.

(iv) G.S.R. 43(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th January, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 56/72-CE dated the 17th March, 1972 so as to extend the exemption to

jute yarns twines etc. when captively consumed in the manufacture of jute products.

(v) G.S.R. 47(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th January, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 215/84-CE dated the 9th November, 1984 so as to provide for exemption to marble, granities and other stones to be cleared for the purpose of display in any fair or exhibition held in India from the payment of excise duty.

(vi) G.S.R. 61(E), published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd January, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum rescinding Notification No. 280/82-CE dated the 24th November, 1982.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3721/87.]

Annual Report of Industrial and Commercial Undertakings of the Central Government (Public Enterprises Survey) for 1985-86, Vols. I to III.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. K.K. TEWARY) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) on the working of Industrial and Commercial Undertakings of the Central Government (Public Enterprises Survey) for the year 1985-86 (Volumes I to III). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3722/87.]

Notification under Citizenship Act and Fourth Central Pay Commission—Part II.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) A copy of the Citizenship (First Amendment) Rules, 1987 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 18 (E) Gazette of India, dated the 7th January, 1987 under sub-section (4) of section 18 of the Citizenship Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3723/87.]
- (2) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Fourth Central Pay Commission—Part II. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3724/87].

Annual Report of and Review on Chemicals and Allied Products Export Promotion Council, Calcutta for 1985-86, Annual Report of Basic Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals and Cosmetics Export Promotion Council, Bombay for 1985-86, etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Chemicals and Allied Products Export Promotion Council, Calcutta for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Chemicals and Allied Products Export Promotion Council, Calcutta, for the year 1985-86, [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3725/87.]
- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Basic Che-

micals, Pharmaceuticals and Cosmetics Export Promotion Council, Bombay, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Basic Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals and Cosmetics Export Promotion Council, Bombay, for the year 1985-86. [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 3726/87.]
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Plastics and Linoleums Export Promotion Council, Bombay, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Plastics and Linoleums Export Promotion Council, Bombay, for the year 1985-86. [Placed in Library See No. LT-3727/87.]
- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Diamond Institute, Surat for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Diamond Institute, Surat for the year 1985-86.
- (5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3728/87.]

- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Council for Leather Exports, Madras, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Council for Leather Exports, Madras, for the year 1985-86.

- (7) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (6) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3729/87.]

Review on and Annual Report of North Eastern Handicrafts and Handlooms Development Corporation Ltd., Shillong for 1985-86. Annual Report etc. of Central Silk Board, Bangalore, for 1985-86, etc.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the North Eastern Handicrafts and Handlooms Development Corporation Limited, Shillong, for the year 1985-86

- (ii) Annual Report of the North Eastern Handicrafts and Handlooms Development Corporation Limited for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for

delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3730/87.]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Silk Board, Bangalore, for the year 1985-86, under section 12A of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Silk Board, Bangalore, for the year 1985-86 together with Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 12 of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Silk Board, Bangalore, for the year 1985-86.

- (4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3731/87.]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council, Bombay, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council, Bombay, for the year 1985-86.

- (6) A statement (Hindi and English

versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3732/87.]

- (7) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Textile Committee for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.

- (8) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3733/87.]

[English]

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Sir, what about the CBI Officer ? It is a very serious thing. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing doing. There is no basis. You sit down now.
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You go to the Election Commission.
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing doing. The Election Commission has got the supreme authority. They are going to tackle the dispute. If you have got any problem regarding elections, you complain to the Election Commission. That is all.
(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : Sir, it is a serious concern of the House and it is a flagrant violation of the democratic process...

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing doing. Now, you take your seat.
(Interruptions)

SHRI A. C. SHANMUGAM (Vellore) : Sir, I have given a Calling Attention

Notice about Hindi imperialism in Madras TV programme in the morning.....
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing doing. Take your seat. Now, Statement by Shri H.K.L. Bhagat.

12.06 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

[English]

Action taken statement

SHRIMATI CHANDRA TRIPATHI (Chandauli) : I beg to lay on the table a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I and final replies in respect of Chapter V of Fourth Report (Eighth Lok Sabha) on the Department of Supply-DG S&D.

12-6/30 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT) : With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 2nd March, 1987 will consist of :—

1. Further discussion on Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.
2. General discussion on the Railway Budget for 1987-88.
3. Further consideration and passing of the Cotton, Copra and Vegetable Oils Cess (Abolition) Bill, 1986.

4. Consideration and passing of :

(a) The Merchant Shipping (Second Amendment) Bill, 1986.

(b) The Infant Milk Foods and Feeding Bottles (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Bill, 1986, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Bala-sore) : I request that the following may be included in the next week agenda :

The distress sales of paddy and rice in various parts of the country, particularly in the State of Orissa, have created great concern among millions of farmers and the Government has not yet taken any step to purchase the paddy and rice from the farmers, at approved rates, announced by the Government. The farmers are sustaining heavy losses for it, since the inputs, daily wages of the labourers, have increased to a great extent and the investments of farmers have also increased four-folds, specially in Rabi Paddy cultivation. The F.C.I., who is entrusted to purchase the paddy and rice, has not opened required number of depots even in urban areas, and the question of opening depots in interior areas does not arise at all. The Government should rise to the occasion immediately.

12-07 hrs.

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the chair*]

Hindi Teachers who were appointed by the "C" region States and Union Territories are not regularly paid their salaries causing much hardship to the thousands of such Hindi teachers and their family members who are dependent on them. This is a regular phenomena for the last more than a decade, which is debarring meritorious persons, having proficiency in Hindi to serve as Hindi teachers, causing great obstacle in spreading of Hindi in the country, as a whole and 'C' region

States and Union Territories, in particular. This hurdle is mainly due to the non-receipt of matching shares of the Union Government to these States/UTs, located in a "C" region. Apprehending such difficulties and in the absence of regular allotment by the Centre, those States are not very much enthusiastic to appoint more and more Hindi teachers in their States, which is ultimately hindering the achievement of the goal of implementation of Hindi as Rajbhasha.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack) : I request that the following may be included in the next week agenda :

Since long the Government have identified Paradip as a suitable place for the location of a petro-chemical complex. The State Government of Orissa has been apprising the Central Government from time to time about the need of the establishment of a petro-chemical complex at Paradip. If a petro-chemical complex is set up at Paradip, it will go a long way in meeting the growing need of petroleum products for the people of the State of Orissa as such storage facility is conspicuously absent in that State. But it is regrettable that such proposal has not been implemented so far despite demands made by the State Government from time to time.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : I request that the following may be included in the next week agenda :

The organised violence in November 1984 in Delhi, Kanpur and Bokaro following the assassination of late Smf. Indira Gandhi had gravely hurt the Sikh psyche. After the publication of the Rangnath Misra Commission Report which had been laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha, the report needs to be discussed in the House, so that the country can know the various aspects of the events that took place in November 1984.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : I request that the following

[Shri Shantaram Naik]

may be included in the next week's agenda :

1. The Shipping Corporation of India have withdrawn from the coastal passenger service their ship 'Konkan Shakti' to the utter inconvenience of the passengers travelling or wanting to travel by ship from Goa to Bombay. Goa being a tourist place, thousands of tourists flock to Goa every year by land, water and air. It has been rumoured that the Shipping Corporation has taken the measure of withdrawal of one of their ships as a first step towards the closure of the service altogether. In fact, service of transport cannot be judged on profit-basis. It is and should be viewed as a service to the people and the Government, at times, should not bother about the profits so long as service which is essential is rendered to the people.

2. For many years there had been debates over the issue whether our election law should be amended to grant citizens above 18 years of age right to vote in the General elections. I do not have definite opinion on this matter, as I have not considered all the aspects involved. However, at a time when the country is being led by our young and dynamic Prime Minister whom the people of this country adore as a man of dedication, sincerity and honesty, we should have a debate, in this very House, whether we should involve our younger lot in the process of deciding the destiny of this country. Even if we decide not to allow them the voting right, they will be content with the fact that at least a thought was given to the matter.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA
RAO (Vijayawada): I request that the

following may be included in the next week agenda :

1. The millions of people who do not know English or Hindi are not able to follow the news bulletin under "Today in Parliament" or "Sansad Samachar" which are broadcast through All India Radio and Doordarshan during Parliament Session. The people are denied the right to know this news in their regional language. So, the Information and Broadcasting Ministry should take necessary steps for broadcasting the same news in Telugu, Kannada, Tamil, Malayalam, Oriya and Bengali, Punjabi, Assamese etc. languages from the respective State capitals through AIR and Doordarshan to enable the crores of people all over the country to know what is going on in Parliament.

2. Thousands of employees are working in the Railways at Vijayawada city. For the convenience of the children of Railway employees, the railways are running two High Schools at Vijayawada. These schools are imparting education upto 10th Class only, while several such schools run by Railways are educating students upto 10+2, i.e. Higher Secondary levels. So, I suggest that the Railway should take necessary steps for upgrading the High School at Satyanarayanapuram to Higher Secondary School (in Andhra Pradesh it is called Junior College) so that the students are given education up to 10+2 level from next academic year.

[Translation]

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-
WALIA (Sangrur) : The following subject may please be included in the List of Business for the next week :

These days, share transfer stamps are not available in Delhi's post offices, which

is causing great inconvenience to the people and black marketeering is going on on a large scale. As it is well known, mostly these stamps are sold by the post offices. These stamps are supplied to the post offices by the Tis Hazari Treasury. The officials of the post offices say that they send their requirements to the Treasury, but they do not get the supplies from it. The Treasury officers say that they send their requirements to the Government Press at Nasik and officers at the press say that they do not get the required quantity of paper from Calcutta. These officers may be right while saying all this, but it is also true that the customers are being harassed or are being subjected to corruption. I would like to say that there is also an acute shortage of other stamps in the country. People are forced to pay Rs. 2.50 and Rs. 5 for the stamps of Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 respectively.

[English]

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN (Etah) : Sir, I request that the following may be included in the next week agenda :—

The State of Uttar Pradesh has the highest rate of infant mortality in the country today where, according to the recent disclosure made by the zonal representative of the United Nations Children's Funds Upper India office as many as 2750 infants die every day and 19 every minute. Though the infant mortality rate in the country is stated to have dropped from 129 in 1971 to 104 in 1984 per thousands live births, there are wide variations between rural and other urban areas and between one State and another. The infant mortality rate in rural areas is almost double the urban areas and the State of Uttar Pradesh has the highest rate of 147 per thousand live births.

We have the knowledge and means. But only political will is needed to defeat infection and malnutrition on a massive scale if the objective is to be accomplished. It is unacceptable that millions of infants die every year of needless malnutrition and infection when no famine, drought or flood takes the lives of so many children.

I would appeal to the Government that keeping in view the magnitude of the problem, the immunisation programme may be critically reviewed to remove any deficiencies and to launch it vigorously on a national level, besides improving women's development, drinking water supply and sanitation. I would also urge the Government to provide adequate financial and other assistance to the State Government of Uttar Pradesh for the effective implementation of the immunisation programme.

[Translation]

SHRI MANKURAM SODI (Bastar) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the following subject may be included in the List of Business for the next week :

In Bastar District, the number of hostels is very less in comparison with the number of Middle Schools and High Schools. The District has a larger area & students come from distant villages. Therefore, hostels are essential for them to continue their higher studies. In hostels, seats for only 20 students from Middle Schools and 40 students from the High Schools getting scholarships have been provided. The number of these seats is very less in comparison with the present number of the students. As a result, the students who do not get the seats, abandon their studies. Such students neither can go for a job, nor they are competent to take up any profession.

Therefore, I request the Central Government to issue proper guidelines to the State Government in order to double the number of present seats in the boarding houses of Middle and High Schools in the tribal areas so that the brilliant students are not forced to abandon their studies and they are able to continue their studies so that they can work for a bright future and become good citizens.

[English]

DR. A.K. PATEL (Mehsana) : Sir, as would be clear from newspaper reports published in Gujarat Samachar, Jai Hindi and Sambhav dt. 24-2-87, there was a serious cyclone followed by a heavy hail storm in my District Mehiana in the night

[Dr. A. K. Patel]

of February 23, 1987 which has caused widespread damage to public property.

As per the newspaper reports, a child died after she was hit by the hail storm in village Kheralu. A goods train was derailed between Ahmedabad and Abu Railway Stations, 14 wagons going off the rails due to the cyclone. In villages Kherrva, Devrasan, Bakharia, Mulson, Saganpur, Vankadia, Kosava and Bhadli, about 200 people were injured by the hailstorm.

Standing crops of wheat, mustard and Jeera worth about Rs. 5 crores were damaged in these villages.

An urgent relief and aid is required. Througe you, I request the Hon. Minister of Agriculture may send a Central Officer to the affected areas to assess the damage and advise the Government to do the needful.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the half an hour increase in the daily working hours in various offices of the Central Government is causing great inconvenience to the employees, especially the ladies, daily wage workers and the workers coming from distant places. This increase in the working hours has not increased any efficiency. Instead, it has created a feeling of resentment among the employees. The Government has been continuously ignoring this demand.

Union Forest Act 1980, has proved to be ineffective for the development of the forests. The adverse effect of this Act is that it is causing hinderance in quick implementation of the developmental works. Therefore, it needs to be discussed.

[English]

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Minister.

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT : I heard with attention all the submissions made by the hon. Members and they will

be duly considered in the next meeting of the Business Advisory Committee.

12.21 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEES

[English]

(i) Committee on Official Language
THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS
(S. BUTA SINGH) : I beg to move :

“That in pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 4 of the Official Languages Act, 1963, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote, one member from amongst themselves to be a member of the Committee on Official Language vice Shri J. Vengala Rao resigned from the Committee.”

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That in pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 4 of the Official Languages Act, 1963, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote, one member from amongst themselves to be a member of the Committee on Official Language vice Shri J. Vengala Rao resigned from the Committee.”

The motion was adopted

[English]

(ii) Tea Board

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE
(SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : I beg to move :

“That in pursuance of sub-section (3) (f) of section 4 of the Tea Act, 1953, read with rule 4 (1) (b) of the Tea Rules 1954, the member of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Tea

Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the Rules made thereunder."

Railways."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That in pursuance of sub-section (3) (f) of section 4 of the Tea Act, 1953, read with rule 4 (1) (b) of the Tea Rules, 1954, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Tea Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the Rules made thereunder."

The motion was adopted

12.24 hrs.

CINE-WORKERS WELFARE FUND (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1987*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : Sir, on behalf of Shri P. A. Sangma, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Cine-workers Welfare Fund Act, 1981.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

12.23 hrs.

RAILWAYS BILL

[English]

Extension of time for presentation of report of joint committee

SHRI ARVIND NETAM (Kanker) : I beg to move :

"That this House do extend up to the last day of the Monsoon Session, 1987, the time for presentation of the report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Railways."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do extend up to last day of the Monsoon Session, 1987, the time for presentation of the report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the Law relating to

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Cine-workers Welfare Fund Act, 1981."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI A. K. PANJA : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

12.25 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (FIFTY-SIXTH AMENDMENT) BILL, 1987*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 27.2.1987.

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted

S. BUTA SINGH : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

12.26 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS — *Contd.*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Jagan Nath Kaushal and seconded by Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad on the 25th February, 1987 :—

"That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms :—

"That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 23rd February, 1987."

[Translation]

DR. G. S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not want to repeat those things which have already been said. I want to say that a coin has two sides. It is very necessary to see as to which aspects do we take. Take a glass, half filled with water, the pessimist says that it is half empty, but the optimist would say that it is half filled.

The economic progress which we have made in the last two years is unprecedented. The growth rate for the year has been 5 per cent. Actually, for the last five years it has been 5 per cent and before that it was 3.5 per cent. The western

newspapers which always used to criticize our economic policies as well as the political policies, are praising India for its satisfactory economic development. The famous newspaper of London "The Economist" has written that the important progress and development in the field of agriculture made by the India, is an example for the third world countries. It is not a small achievement for a country like India which used to import foodgrains. Now it has become self-sufficient in the matter of foodgrains and not only this, but it is also exporting foodgrains to other countries. "Times", published from London has also praised the economic progress of India. The "International Herald" has also written on the same lines. I want to state that the Western newspapers which used to criticize us in the past have now praised our economic progress very much.

I do not want to go into other things. I only want to say one or two things in brief. We can say about the Rajiv Government that—

[English]

—It is the Government that works.

[Translation]

Two years ago, in this very House, we had said that the prices of the sugar had skyrocketed and we were spending our valuable foreign exchange on the import of sugar. The Government had taken action on it and paid remunerative prices to the sugarcane growers. As a result of that, the sugarcane growers once again took interest and started growing maximum sugarcane. Not only this, many sugar mills in various States which were previously closed down, started functioning once again and now the situation has improved a lot.

I would like to mention one more thing. Last year, with other Members, I had also participated in the discussion on calling attention motion regarding export and had expressed our concern about the deteriorating condition of the exports. At that time, the Government had promised that it would concentrate

all its powers for the improvement of the exports. This is a remarkable achievement that during the period from April to November, there has been 17 per cent increase in the exports. It is not an ordinary achievement. Very few countries would have made progress by 17 per cent. I want to say a few things in this regard. There are some items which still have enough scope for being exported, like engineering goods. The manufacturers of engineering goods in India have not taken much interest in promoting their exports. Therefore, they must make efforts to promote the export of engineering goods.

Much has been said about the 20-points programme. A lot of progress has been made in this direction, but still much is required to be done regarding its implementation.

Now I would like to draw your attention towards our relations with other countries. For the first time, in the last two years, we have been able to maintain cordial relations with our neighbouring countries. Recently, tension had been built up on the border with Pakistan and had that situation persisted, it would have resulted in a war with Pakistan. But due to the farsightedness of our Hon. Prime Minister, the tension was not only diffused but now there is scope for establishing smooth relations between the two countries. During the SAARC Summit held at Bangalore, the principle of fraternity was adopted by the South Asian countries and now they are implementing the same in the real sense.

We have been having strained relations with Nepal since independence. At present, for the first time, we have very cordial relations with Nepal. Now, the Government of Nepal is prepared to cooperate with us. I would request the Government to make good use of the present atmosphere and try to produce Hydro-Electric power from the rivers flowing from Nepal. It will fulfil the need of electricity of various States of Northern India. It is not a small cooperation, but the Government deserves our congratulation for the progress made in this direction.

The credit for reducing the tension in Afghanistan also goes to India. For the first time, we have shown to the world that we do not have fear of any one. We have shown our sympathy with the people of South Africa without caring for any other country. After Harare Summit, the recent conference on Africa Fund has surprised the entire world. Therefore, I would say that we never had such progress and good atmosphere in the past in the field of foreign relations.

I do not want to go into details of the New Education Policy. I would only like to say that much attention has been paid to the girls education, the good results of which are now visible in the entire country.

For the first time, stern measures have been adopted to curb corruption and the big fishes have been caught. Had it been the period of Government of the opposition parties, they would not have dared to conduct raids on the houses of big businessmen and I.A.S. officers. For the first time, big fishes have been caught for which the Government deserves our congratulations.

Today, a new awareness and a new atmosphere has been created in the country and the people belonging to the Opposition should cooperate with the Government in this new atmosphere. It may be the field of economic development or social development, they should cooperate with the Government.

During the last one year, unprecedented number of laws on social development have been enacted. For the first time, such a respectable status has been given to the women. What I want to say is that the Opposition should have the courage to tell the truth. Mere criticism of the Government for the sake of criticism has no meaning.

Recently you might have seen that tremendous progress has been made by the Indians living in the U.S.A. in the field of technology, education and in some other fields. Therefore, I would like to

[Dr. G. S. Rajhans]

submit that when these Indians can make so much progress in USA, why can they not bring that technology to India and make progress here? I would say that N.R.I. and those Indians who are living abroad and particularly in the U.S.A. and have made tremendous progress in the field of technology, should be given an opportunity to develop their technology in the country itself so that they may make their contribution for the economic development of our country.

In the end, I would like to say only this much that a new awakening has been created in this country. Let us welcome the new morning and hope that they will cooperate with the Government to take the country forward.

[English]

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I listened to the speeches delivered by the mover and the seconder of the Resolution and also speeches of the several members of the Treasury Benches on Wednesday. As a matter of fact it was a Congress day because only one opposition leader spoke and all the rest of the members who spoke were Congressmen.

(Interruption)

Now, Sir, the Address was a very long Address for the first time. It took about one hour to deliver and another forty minutes for English translation by the Vice President. It was a very long Address—long in words but short in substance.

Sir, we on this side of the House thought that this Address will contain certain policies and initiatives for the next year to be taken by the Government to solve several problems facing the country but it was only a ritualistic reporting of the doubtful achievements of the year which is passing by and no new policies except the schemes already announced by the Government.

I will not touch the economic issues

which were touched in the Address because the proper occasion for that would be Budget debate. I would only touch the political aspects. The mover of the Resolution, Mr. Jagan Nath Kaushal was very eloquent in support of the Government about the Punjab situation. As you know we are all one with the Government. We are supporting the Government on Punjab and we are supporting Mr. Barnala, the Chief Minister of Punjab who is fighting a very lonely battle in Punjab against the terrorists. Today we acclaim him as a great friend of India, a friend of the Central Government and all the Opposition parties are supporting him and praising him. Certainly he deserves the praise because of the courageous and the bold step that he has taken to separate politics from religion for the first time in Akali politics. It is really a very great achievement. He deserves praise. He is our friend. He is your friend. He is Government's friend today.

[Translation]

But I would like to ask as to what duty of friendship you want to perform? What kind of friendship is this which is only one-sided? Friendship is always from both sides. On the one hand you say that Mr. Barnala is your friend and doing good job and on the other hand you are letting him down. Are you helping him? You are sending BSF and CRPF there. Is it the only help?

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara) : Are we not helping him?

SHRI C MADHAV REDDI : That is what I am saying that all possible assistance for military fight is being given, but you know that it is political issue and should be fought politically.

[English]

We all say that this issue should be fought on a political plane.

[Translation]

What political weapon in political plane you have given?

[English]

On the 1st of March, we are all going there, the so-called intellectuals of Punjab and the country are gathering at Chandigarh. To do what? What are we going to say in that convention? It is not going to deliver the goods.

[Translation]

All the people say like that. Have you given any political weapon to them to fight the terrorism? They have been requesting for the last one year to do this thing to strengthen their hands. Have you done that? They want two things. The innocent people should be released while the criminals must not be released.

[English]

Why don't you release them? We never said that you release the Army personnel.

[Translation]

They have said that the innocent persons should be released but the Home Minister has said nothing about it while replying to the debate on the Punjab problem. Now nobody says that he is not working well. That is why we expected some positive reply from the Home Minister.

[English]

Barnala will be strengthened if the announcement is going to come from Government of India that, yes, we are going to review the cases and see that all innocent people are released.

[Translation]

Why don't you do that? What kind of friendship you have? The second issue is that of Chandigarh. Chandigarh is not under Haryana, it is a union territory.

[English]

It is a centrally administered city.

[Translation]

We can transfer it to any State. We have made the commitment, but even then we are not transferring it to Punjab. The Centre is still keeping it under it. Secondly,—

[English]

—Chandigarh belongs to Punjab. You have said that it belongs to Punjab.

[Translation]

There are certain conditions for its transfer. It makes no difference whether it may be 40,000 hectares of land or 70,000 hectares, that can be transferred. You transfer Chandigarh to Punjab, they are not running away with it.

[English]

They are going to be in this country. Whatever commission you are going to set up, let that commission go into it. When that commission comes to a conclusion that these are the villages which have to be further transferred to Haryana, certainly we can do so.

[Translation]

You are not going to do that. Some of our colleagues have said that you are not doing that, because your eyes are on the forthcoming elections in Haryana. I do not say so, but it is certainly a foolishness. Do not have such friendship. If you want to have real friendship, do it openly. I would say that it is the right time to strengthen the hands of Mr. Barnala and if you do not do it now, it will be too late. Let him fight the political battle. Whatever he did for the first time, he needs political weapon and not military weapons. My friend Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad has seconded this motion. He has said so many things.

[English]

He was reminiscent about his role in the first Parliament. There are few of us

[Shri C. Madhav Reddi]

who were in the first Parliament and are today sitting in this House.

[Translation]

Three to four such elderly persons are present there. He said that—

[English]

—he had the privilege of moving the motion of Thanks to the President in 1956.

[Translation]

He said with pride that he had worked with great men like Babu Rajendra Prasad, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, etc., and he had learnt his lessons from them.

[English]

He has stated that he learnt his lessons from these big people and that he is still imbued with that spirit of 1952. Sir, I know that Mr. Azad who was at one time a stormy petrel of the Congress Parliamentary Party, had been known as a very revolutionary type of man and as a young speaker he always commanded the attention of the House in 1952. His spirit is still not dampened or tamed during the last 30 or 35 years. He is still very much the same man and he speaks in the same tone even today. But I should say that whatever he has learnt from those great men, he has forgotten his lessons. Today, we do not have those great men. But we have the young Prime Minister who is the grandson of that great man. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Today he is occupying the first seat in the Treasury Benches. We are very happy about it. But I should say that he is only the shadow of that substance. Because today we do not see those basic values for which we fought in those days and for which we were prepared to die. We do not find those values in several of our functionings and dealings, in our statecraft and in our behaviour both inside and outside the Government. Where

do we see those values? There is an erosion of those values not only in the public life but also among the politicians. We have a different set of politicians. Well, we are the people who are going to die, our generation is passing away and a new generation has certainly to take over and it has taken over. But we are very sorry to learn that we are not going on the right path, the path that was shown to us by Jawaharlal Nehru and other great leaders.

Sir, coming to the style of functioning of the Government which is a very relevant issue to us today, let us see how are we functioning? I am not going to refer to the shuffles and reshuffles of the Cabinet, though it is very relevant. I do not want to refer to it, because it is the prerogative of the Prime Minister. Well, he can do any number of shuffles and reshuffles. He has already done it about nine times during these two years and he may do it again a dozen times in the next two and a half years. I have no objection. Because after all, mid-term changes were not very uncommon even in the old days of Panditji. He used to do it too. But he used to do it with a purpose and the purpose was to watch the performance of the members and after one or two years to induct those promising people so that they could learn the statecraft and administer the country. Well, I do not see any purpose here. There is a lot of experimentation which goes on and on with people as well as with issues. Only experimentation and no learning! There is no need for you to learn all by yourselves. It is not possible also to learn that way. You have to learn from your predecessors and from others. Now, we are bringing some new people. Portfolios are being changed day in and day out. Suddenly, they are becoming Ministers and finding it hard to handle the new portfolios. I do not mean to say the Ministers are not capable to handle these new portfolios, but, where is the time for them? After working for two months in a portfolio, you change it, and he takes up another portfolio. What would be the situation in that case? He has entirely to depend on the coterie of bureaucrats to learn and perform. We do not have any shadow Cabinet, where you people are

trained, like, in U.K. They are just picked. You require time to learn and by the time you learn, and have a grip over the portfolio, you are changed. What is this style of functioning? This is the basic question which I would like to ask the Prime Minister. What is the purpose of his reshuffling? Why is he doing so often, when he is already over-burdened with several problems of the country? Today, we have the Prime Minister handling a portfolio like Finance which requires a whole time attention of a very-very senior Minister. Where is the time for him to think about the various problems, to lay down the strategies, to work out schemes and to monitor the implementation of the programmes? If the administration suffers, certainly, we will be the losers, the country will be the sufferer.

There are certain Ministers who are inducted only to see that they do some political work. There is no harm in Prime Minister being the President of the National Congress. There could be one exception. But there can't be hundred exceptions. These exceptions could not be made in the case of others. Now, it has become a rule. You have a rule that you should not hold two posts. But you are exempting several others. And one of the Ministers, who is handling a very important portfolio like Industry is in-charge of Congress (I) organisation of a State. He spends more time in his native State than in his office in Udyog Bhavan and in Parliament. I have every objection to this, because, I want him to function here. I have heard his replies when he was giving them on the Floor. This is on record. He has given even wrong replies. It is on record that he has not grasped his subject so far. He does not know what is an industry. Industry portfolio is so important that you have to lay down the policies. He might have been Industry Minister at the State level, where only execution is there. It is nothing, but distribution of licenses and permits and so on. But here, in the Central Government, you have to lay down the basic policies. Every day, you have to be here. You have to be alert. You have to understand the trends in the industrial development and take steps to see that the industrial deve-

lopment does not suffer. You have to go on changing policies. Where is his contribution? I do not see any of his contribution here. I am a Member of the Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Industry. I have been seeing his performance. I am very sorry for that. He comes from my State. He is a good man and a man of common sense. But it is not just common sense that helps in matters like these. He requires deep study and understanding of several intricate problems. Does he do that? Where is the time for him? As I said, all the time he is in the State. All the time he is in the State, politicking, abusing people, kicking people. He said—this has appeared in the Press—that he wanted to kick the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, so that he may land in Madras. Well, I do not know, whether, he is able to lift his foot and kick with all his bulk. If he does it, he will kick himself flat on the ground. But is it a proper thing for a Central Minister to go there and say things like this?

Is this the style of functioning? Where are we going? When a Central Minister goes to a State, certainly he is a very distinguished visitor, and a guest of the State; and as a guest of the State, he has to be in touch with the Chief Minister, with the Ministers, and discuss with them problems of common interest, and try to understand the difficulties. But you go on telling, go on accusing the State Government that they are not doing this, doing that, they are misusing funds etc. What is this use of funds and diversion of funds which he talks about day in, day out.

About Central funds, the funds which go either for flood relief or famine relief or for whatever purpose, if they are misused, if there is an accusation that they are being diverted for other purposes, and if they are misused, the proper course for the Central Government is to see that a proper enquiry is instituted, by sending a team of officers who will go deep into the matter, who will enquire thoroughly. You are just going to a villager and asking the villager. The villager says: 'I have not received anything.' Then you come

[Shri C. Madhav Reddi]

to the conclusion that funds are misused. Is it the way you function ? Even the Prime Minister goes to a village and asks a villager whether he has received any help, the villager will say no, since he expects more help. If I tell to the Prime Minister that I have not received help, perhaps I may get further help for this, or for any other purpose.

SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI (Bilhaur) : When the Prime Minister goes there, if he asks somebody whether he has got money or not, what is wrong in it.

[Translation]

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : It is alright if surprise checking is your method to understand things. You can go to any village you like and meet any person to draw the conclusions whether they have got money or not.

(Interruptions)

This running commentary is not right, let me speak. It is not my habit to interfere while other speak. Some people do that, but I do not.

(Interruptions)

[English]

I will never interject, I will never disturb your speech.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : The interference in your speech is because you speak so many unnecessary things.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : All right, let me speak. I would say that it is not the right way of enquiry.

[English]

This smacks of some sort of a political motive.

[Translation]

You are doing it with political motive to defame the State Government. What kind of relationships you should have with the State Governments ?

[English]

Particularly, with a Government ruled by an Opposition party, as a big brother it is your responsibility to see that you behave like the caesar's wife, above suspicion.

[Translation]

None should suspect that you are discriminating, but you are doing that, why ?

[English]

Why is it that you have failed so far to establish good relations with the Governments ruled by Opposition parties ? Why is it that you are on the path of confrontation, or near confrontation only with the States which are ruled by Opposition parties ? Why are you doing like this ? Don't you know that today we have multi-party democracy in this country, and today it is not one party which is ruling ? We who are sitting here, many parties sitting here are ruling parties in States, why don't you establish working relations, good relations with the States, particularly those ruled by Opposition parties, so that they may not have any complaint against you ?

[Translation]

They are small States, so what complaint they can have against you ? Every day they have to come to you for one thing or the other.

[English]

Every day they have to come to you with a begging bowl for funds. Every day they have to come to you for clearing the projects which are pending here.

[Translation]

They do not want enmity, they want friendship with you, but what is your behaviour,—

[English]

Who is the villain of the piece ?

[Translation]

Why it happens ? I do not blame you, but I blame those persons who have their vested interests.

[English]

They do not want that the Centre should have good relations with the States ruled by an Opposition party.

[Translation]

You can understand as to who those people are. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad can understand as to who are such people who do not want that there should be good relations between the Centre and the States; Who are those people who have vested interests in it. That is why they come here and complain to the Minister that such and such thing is not taking place there and thus they mislead him so that our relations are spoiled and we become prejudiced. They want that in this way the Centre may stop giving assistance to us. I know that many projects are pending here. There are some reasons for it.

[English]

They have got some excuses for that. But you cannot have excuses for two years. After all, the same officers work there and the same officers are sent here and they work here.

[Translation]

There the Chief Secretary and Secretaries all belong to All India Services.

[English]

They are not under our control. We

cannot do anything with them. When they clear a project, when they answer questions, when you go on again putting questions and the answers come, you go on keeping the whole thing pending for two years; and every time you have an excuse that no, no, you have not sent this information; that is why we have not cleared the project.

[Translation]

Who will suffer if the projects are not cleared. The Country and not Andhra Pradesh, will suffer. What I mean to say is that there is some defect in your style of functioning. You should consider it.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : How much time do you require to complete your speech ?

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : I will take another 10-15 minutes. How much time you have allotted for my party ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : For your party, 30 minutes have been allotted. It is left upto you whether you want to take 30 minutes or you want to give some time to your other party members. Twenty five minutes have already been exhausted; five minutes are more.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : I will continue after the lunch.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) : Let him continue after the lunch.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You can continue after the lunch. The House stands adjourned for lunch and will meet at 2 P. M.

13 02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then
adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen
of the Clock

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after
Lunch at five minutes past Fourteen
of the Clock*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the chair]

**MOTION OF THANKS ON THE
PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—Contd.]**

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri C. Madhav Reddi to continue his speech.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : I was referring to some of the issues which are very important and which remain unsolved in this country. In this connection I was referring to the style of functioning of this Government and the various Departments.

Day before yesterday, when the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address was moved, the mover, the seconder and many others were talking about the cooperation which was necessary from the opposition parties. In this connection, they said that the Congress did not believe in killing dissent and the opposition parties would be taken into confidence. I know that in the past the opposition was a whipping dog of the Congress. Earlier the confrontationist politics was the order of the day. Since the young Prime Minister took over the reins of the Government, there was some change in this attitude. But even though there is no direct confrontationist politics, there is a subtle move on the parts of the Prime Minister to weaken the opposition parties in several ways.

Well, the Congress invited in the name of unification all the ex-Congress men to join Congress. I have no dispute with that. But Dr. Farooq Abdulla, as long as he was in the opposition, was the enemy of the nation; he was the agent of Pakistan. That is how you described him on the floor of the House. But when he becomes your ally, suddenly he becomes a great patriot. The Congress (S) is broken. You have taken Sharad Pawar into the Congress. We have no dispute with that. But that is certainly killing dissent,

This shows a mentality that the Congress Party does not want any powerful dissent to emerge in this country. Well, it proved that it suits them. Any effort at uniting the opposition forces was always throttled. That is what the records show. In the last two years I have been seeing that the Prime Minister was seemingly anxious to take the cooperation of the opposition parties in this House. He was inviting the leaders of the opposition to meetings to discuss some important issues. But it was very evident that it was intended to be merely a ritual, never intended to be a very serious discussion which really invites participation in the decision making. It looked several times as if decisions had been taken but the Opposition was consulted just for the sake of consultation before the decisions were announced.

The style of functioning at the Government level, from the reports which we have, is also something different. Important decisions are taken in consultation with a group of persons who are around the Prime Minister. Even the advice of the senior Ministers is sometimes being ignored. Decisions are taken which have nothing to do with the notings in the files. The file speaks something else, the noting, the Secretary's opinion, the Minister's opinion is something else, but the decision is something else. I am not referring to the non-performing Ministers. There are a few. I have mentioned one such Minister. The functioning of the Cabinet should be such that it should have a collective sort of thinking on an issue instead of taking an *ad hoc* decision. Now, why *ad hoc* decisions are taken? In this connection, I would like to mention the various Accords signed. What was the exercise made for consultation with the senior Ministers I do not know, but one thing is very clear that these Accords were signed in haste and repented in leisure. There is no doubt about it. Some hon. members, the other day, were telling that the Opposition Parties welcomed the Accords when they were signed but subsequently they criticised the Accords. We never criticised the Accords as such. We have always welcomed the agreements about various policy matters

of national importance which have been executed, whether it is Punjab Accord, whether it is Assam Accord or whether it is Mizoram Accord. But as the time went by, when the Government went back on the Accords, when there was no implementation of the Accords, when there were complaints from the parties who signed the Accords, it is only then that the opposition parties had to point out that this was wrong. We never opposed the Accords.

Coming to the other aspect of the style of functioning the image-building exercise which goes on in this country today, I would like to say that it was never there before. No Prime Minister depended on the image-building exercises in the past. There was no need for Jawaharlal Nehru or even for Indira Ji to depend on the Doordarshan or any other image-building exercise. We are told—we do not know how far it is correct—that there are market research organisations which are engaged by the office of the Prime Minister to make a research all the time and gauge the Prime Minister's image so that the Prime Minister may change his policies and so on. That means, you are prepared to change your policies to suit the image. This is very wrong. This is not the way the Government is run. This is not a private limited company where you have to conduct market research studies for the sale of the product. Where is the need for conducting a market research study about the popularity of the Prime Minister? Why should you do that? Can anybody justify this? Can anybody justify the feeding of these reports into the computer and the computer telling you that Sir, this is the rating of the Prime Minister today and hence you change the policy, and the policy is changed? Is it correct? I do not think.

In the end, I welcome the particular mention in the Presidential Address which deals with curbing communalism in this country. The Opposition is fully with the Government in this particular respect. Communalism, casteism and racialism, all these evils have to be curbed. But what is the scheme which you have mentioned

for curbing this evil? There is no mention of the Babri Masjid and the Ram Janm Bhoomi episode which is bringing up great trouble. Well, we know what happened. My friend Shri Shahabuddin was very vocal about this matter and he exhorted that 26th January celebrations should be boycotted. There are such people in this country who take a very narrow view of such things. We never conceive the idea of converting the whole thing into a sort of national monument. After all, it is a Ram Janam Bhoomi, no doubt. But even if Ram is there now, he would not ask the confrontation with the other section of the people who do not want... (Interuptions). Similarly Babri Masjid—some centuries ago some masjid was put up there. Now they are claiming a masjid there.

It is not a matter to be left to the State Government. Every time we ask the Central Government, they say it is the concern of U. P. Government. Is it a matter concerned with only the U. P. Government? It is such a big issue. It is likely to create a great trouble in this country. If it is going to kindle the passions of Hindus, as the passions of Muslims, then God alone must save this country. I suggest that there should be a national monument or international monument there—a big hall be built there to preach secularism in this country, neither Babri Masjid nor Ram's temple, nothing of that sort is required. It may be a temple which is dedicated to the whole nation, to all religions in the world.

We forget, Shri Shahabuddin also forgets, what Iqbal wrote about this subject because it is very convenient for some of the people to forget what was told by some big people though we talk of following them.

He said :—

*'Apno se bair rakhna toone butonse
seekha Jangojadal shikhaya
wai z ko bhi khuda ne Tang aake
maine aakhir dairo dharam chhoda.*

[Translation]

Iqbal said this and he thinks that he

[Shri C. Madhav Reddi]
will become another Iqbal in this country.

[English]

He was fed up and said that he did not want any religion—Hindu, Muslim or any other.

*"Waiz ke waaz chhoda chhode
tere fasane, pather ki moorton
men, samjha hai too khuda hai
Khake watan ka mujh ko har
jarra devata hai"*

This should be the monument for the secular ideals of this country.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska) :
I rise to support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. President's Address reviews the performance of the Government of the previous year and outlines the programme of the Government in coming years. It is alleged by some hon. Members that in the President's Address, the policy of the Government is not reflected. But I submit, every sentence in the President's Address breathes of Government policy and Government policy alone, national and international, inside the country and outside the country and concerning economic, political and foreign affairs. The epoch of the Address speaks in detail about the economic policy. The Address mentions the figures, the facts of, growth in every sector in the country. There is a spectacular success achieved by our hon. Prime Minister in national and international affairs. Sir, the hon. Member has mentioned that the Congress Party is responsible for weakening the Opposition Parties. Certainly, the Congress Party will not come to the rescue of the Opposition Parties and it is not their responsibility to see that they grow. They should either fall or stand on their own merits. They cannot blame the National Party, that is, the Congress Party which has emerged as the National Party under the leadership of our Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, to lead our country in its right direction and right path. There were splits in Opposition parties and

splits have occurred. But how are we responsible for it? There is an inflow of like minded persons to the Congress Party and why should others be terrified by this? When some political parties in some States fail in their administration, they immediately try to side-track the failure attributing to the inaction of the Central Government. But when there is achievement at the initiative or at the instance of the Central Government, they take the credit that they have done it. This has become the slogan of some States and some political parties. But all said and done, the fact remains that the Congress Party is the only National Party which is leading the country in the right direction under the young and dynamic leadership of our beloved Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi. There can be no second opinion about it. The Accords were discussed in this House. It is not that they were signed and therefore they were not to be discussed in this House. It was approved in the House. The Accords paid rich dividends in Longowal Convention, the nation, the people of Punjab, the Sikhs of the country, have boldly come forward to fight with extremists, fundamentalists, communalists and secessionists. Our Prime Minister has stressed more than once that the democratically constituted Government under the leadership of Shri Bernala will not be dismissed. There will not be President's Rule in Punjab. Some political parties wanted President's rule in Punjab.

Sir, the Congress Party respects the Accords in all respects. We all know that there was insurgency in Mizoram. But now it is not there. It does not benefit the Congress Party alone. The Congress Party has given priority to the national interest and not to the interests of the party. It is an open secret that these accords will give rise to the regional parties, and they may succeed in elections for sometime. We are fighting lonely in Punjab against the extremists. The whole country and the opposition parties, the people of Punjab are fighting against the extremists today. They are fighting against communalism, they are fighting against fundamentalism. This is a great achievement.

As for the foreign affairs, the Delhi Declaration made by Mr. Gorbachev and our Prime Minister is a world record. It is for the mankind; it is to wipe out, to eradicate the nuclear arms from the world to save the humanity.

Our relations with Pakistan have been strained. Of course, what all Pakistan says should be taken with a grain of salt we know. Yet, the tension on our borders has been reduced by negotiations.

Regarding our relations with Sri Lanka, the condition of Tamil people in Sri Lanka, their own citizens, is going from bad to worse, and the Indian Government is not a sad spectator. Steps are being taken to see how best those persons who are being killed in large numbers are saved and how best the problem is politically solved.

Similarly, Sir, there are other factors on our border concerning China and Bangladesh and right steps are taken to solve those problems.

India raised the voice, under the leadership of our Prime Minister, against the racist regime in South Africa. A world opinion was created, which is not a small achievement. So, these are the achievements of this Government.

Sir, it is said that the policies of the Government are not clear in the President's Address. With your permission I would say one thing because one hon. Member has criticised that though there is self-sufficiency on the food front, the foodgrains are not utilised for the benefit of the poor. It is not so. These foodgrains are given for food-for-work programmes, and also at a subsidised rate to tribal people. And, regarding the policy of the Government, para 33 on page 10 of the President's Address speaks very clearly as follows :—

“...In allocation of resources high priority was accorded to anti-poverty programmes and to strengthening the core sectors of the economy. A massive in-

crease of 65 per cent was made in the outlay for major anti-poverty programmes.”

This is the policy of the Government in clear terms. Similarly, the Government is not complacent, the Government is aware of some important factors. That is the reason why in paragraph 39 on page 12 of the President's Address it is stated :

“The consumer price index gives cause for concern.”

Steps are going to be taken to see that the prices are under control. Though the inflation is under control, the trade deficit is under control and imports have been reduced, exports increased, yet the rise in prices in respect of consumer goods is certainly a matter of concern and the Government is not callous about it. It has given due attention.

Sir, this Address of the President is certainly not a slogan, it is based on facts and figures, the growth that has taken place in industrial agricultural and other sectors and is going to continue. I hope that my hon. friends on the other side will cooperate with the Government and come forward with concrete suggestions. They should not complain that the Prime Minister should not go to any part of the country; should not talk with people and should not contact people and our Prime Minister should sit in Delhi and rule the country. Our Prime Minister goes to the interior part of the country, talks with the people, the poor people, the harijans, adivasis and he is keen about the implementation of the programmes. While the Prime Minister is keen about the alleviation of the problems, in some of the States some political parties want to divert the funds meant for the upliftment of these adivasis, harijans and the poor people. They should not get terrified themselves. They should correct themselves. We should see that the funds meant for the poor people are spent for them and not misutilised.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now,

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

the hon. Minister Shri P. Shiv Shanker will intervene.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, having heard one of the hon. Members on the other side, I thought that I should raise a very basic question as to what is the pith and substance of the Presidential Address and how do you assess its work, because what was said by the speaker referred to was that it is a ritualistic assessment on the doubtful achievements. One of the hon. Members on the other side has gone on record to say that it is a sugar-coated Address. It is perfectly all-right to use general invectives and broadsides. But then what is the substance that they have supplied to strengthen this generalised expression which has been used about the Presidential Address itself. It is in this background I thought that I should raise this question and try to answer it. It is very easy for persons who are not that responsible to just talk and get away. But then, they do neither service to the society nor to the country. The position is that before I go into what exactly is the Address that talks about the performance of the Government. I would like that we should take into consideration the composition of our society. We are a diversified people, diversified in many respects—in respect of religion, language, region and way of life, perhaps the like of which you will never find in any country in the world—such a diversification which tend to develop socio-political tension which had been prevailing in this country and last year it had been one of the worst years, where socio-political tensions that had developed because of the diversity has created problems. We had to face the external pressures which also tried to create problems internally. When one speaks of external pressures, they could be political as well as economic. While the political Imperialism has become the matter of the past, economic imperialism has become the order of the day. Economically strong countries would like to pressurise the developing countries to see that their goods have a better market in these countries and for that purpose, they would like to pressurise the countries.

Now, in the process of pressurisation, political problems arise and economic pressures weaken the very Government. It is in this background one will have to judge as to what has been achieved by the Government last year.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : They tried to eradicate terrorism.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : I am not going into the details. I just broadly give the parameter by which the whole performance of the Government will have to be judged.

Now, if you look at it in this background, what we have achieved socially, politically and economically, is phenomenal. I was trying to go through the speech of one of the Members on the other side and have also tried to listen with dismay the speech that was rendered by the hon. Member from Adilabad. He has gone on record to say that "I have nothing to say on the economic policies. I would not like to touch the subject". But then how do you judge? In spite of problems, on the economic sphere the Government has done exceedingly well. The GNP growth is likely to be 5% this year, as compared to last year. Notwithstanding the fact that there had been monsoon failures in many parts of the country and there had also been very bad cyclonic effects, we have foodgrain stocks of 23 million tonnes in our godowns. The foodgrain production is likely to be in the range of 151 to 152 million tonnes. It is undoubtedly a great achievement.

To whom do you ascribe these achievements? It is definitely to the policies of the Government, the way the Government has conducted itself in the process of economic growth and the way the Government has managed the economy of the country. We are getting the results. In spite of that, we have to face the odds.

Look to the industrial infrastructure, power, coal, steel, hot metal and fertilisers. President's address itself gives the growth-rate. I would not like to go into it. But the fact remains that industrial infrastruc-

ture has done exceedingly well. We can say with our heads aloft that we have really succeeded in turning the economy to the betterment of the common man in this country. What is the fault that they find with us? If you also go into the question of industrial production, as the Address itself says, this year there is likely to be 7 to 8 per cent, growth in industrial production and a very sensitive area like electronics has had a quantum jump of 40% increase in its production and the same was the percentage of increase last year.

I am grateful to some of the hon. Members who have been pleased to make the observation that exports this year have gone up by 17.3% up to the end of December. As I have said, more than once, we will certainly reach our targets.

Now if this is the broad growth or growth-rate that we have been able to achieve, to whom do you ascribe it? Where is the failure of the Government? If the production is growing, if the economy has been properly managed, where is it that you would like to hit us below the belt? If you would like to go into the side issues from the Presidential Address, into the lanes and bylanes and speak of the style of functioning, about which I am coming later, is this the speech that we expect when one is on the debate on the Presidential Address? I would have appreciated if the hon. Members on the other side have to say that "Look, this figure is wrong and this is the basis for it" or "What are you saying? The trend is not correct. The trend is drifting". One could appreciate and understand it. But then instead of that what is being said? Very broad adjectives are being used. May be that if you would like to indulge in a political jingoism one cannot avoid it. I would leave it there. But then you must give some substantial reasons. You would not like to discuss; you would not like to say anything about the economic performance. You would just jump on some side issues and the side issues also do not have any basis. Then, you say that this is how you would not like to support the Resolution on the Presidential Address. I am only sorry to say that the attitude

that has been taken is not at all constructive attitude. It is an attitude of a political opportunism. It is an attitude about which they themselves say that there should not be a confrontationist approach except that what it is. You are trying to hit below the belt. There are some rules of the game which I expect, a part of the rules of the game that you should expect to play in a debate of a very serious nature on the Presidential Address. It is there, Mr. Deputy Speaker, where I was trying to say that if you look at what we have done about the economic emancipation of the country—it is true, I agree, that we are not going too fast but given the situation, given the circumstances given the atmosphere, you could not have done better. I am sorry to say this. I am saying this with a little bit of responsibility. Ours is a democracy. In a democracy, Right, Left or the Centre, anybody can talk anything. The Government of the day has also to be necessarily sensitive to the public opinion. What you have said is by itself an indication as to how far you can go to speak out untruths, lies and falsehoods. It is in this background that the Government of the day has got to work and based on the clear principles of democracy, the wheels of progress are bound to be slow. In a democracy this had been an accepted concept. In free democracy, the growth had been a little slow but what I am concerned is whether we are sure or not. If you are sure, then you should give us the necessary facts which we require so that we could give a better performance for the next year. On the contrary, what is it that you are choosing,

The Presidential Address is full of the figures, the economic growth that has taken place; how the socio-political tensions were sought to be defeated; what steps were taken. In the end, it also makes the position clear as to what exactly is the policy that the Government of the day would like to pursue in the coming years. What more you want? What else you would have added? I do not see you say that aspect. You would have certainly appreciated that but unfortunately that part of it does not come at all.

[Shri P. Shiv Shanker]

I was trying to say something about the economic growth in the country and the results that have been achieved over the years. I would also like to say something on the question of the Public Sector Undertaking. The Government of Mr. Rajiv Gandhi. I must say that we are proud to say this—in the field of Public Sector Undertakings, continue to pursue the policy of mixed economy which had been evolved by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, structured strongly by Mrs. Indira Gandhi. The same principle of mixed economy we are pursuing. There is no deviation from that. On the contrary, the Prime Minister has gone ahead, to make more autonomous, to make them more efficient, so that they become the backbone and they continue to be the strong backbone of our economy.

The tardy type of criticism sometimes is sought to be conveyed saying that there is a drift. But, supposing the public sector undertakings are made strong, does it mean to say that you are deviating from the policy? Sir, I for one would believe that it is not absolutely necessary for every public sector undertaking to make profit. The public sector undertakings have a role to play. They have also to achieve profits, I don't say that they need not. But once it is ensured that their efficiency is upto the mark, they are serving the society, then notwithstanding the fact that they are suffering a little loss, we should say hats off to them.

We should praise their role because if public sector undertakings also have a view to making money, then what is the difference between them and the private undertakings. Public sector undertakings have got to make profit, I don't deny that as I have already said. But there are certain research institutions which cater to the needs of the industries and the society as a whole. Supposing they are indulging in some activities which activities naturally do not yield profits, would you say that the public sector undertaking is a failure? You must judge it from the point of view of its efficiency, from the point of view of its service to the nation and the society.

It is this angle which is more important rather than everytime saying that have you earned money or not, how much money you have earned, if you have earned money I will give you a pat otherwise you are a bad boy. That is not the correct approach.

It is precisely for this reason and to achieve this objective the Prime Minister time and again has been trying to regulate the policies to see that they become more autonomous, they become more efficient, more service oriented and their usefulness to the society is increased day after day so that we achieve our objectives in the ultimate analysis. The policy that you adumbrate today need not necessarily give results tomorrow, it takes a little time.

Yet another aspect where I would like to stress is the aspect which the Presidential Address has gone on record and has stressed to a great extent; viz, the secular and democratic structure which the nation has got to sustain. The Presidential Address also goes back to 1947 to receive the sustenance from the resolution of the Constituent Assembly where they had pin-pointed the cancerous effects of communalism and the necessity to fight it out. In fact, as I said, ours is a very complex society and the constitutional document of ours takes care of every segment of our society. The socio-political-economical aspirations of every segment have been taken care of by the Constitution, though often it is said that it is a voluminous document. But, I should say that we must be very grateful to the genius of the framers of the Constitution who have accommodated every shade of opinion, every shade of the view that could be expressed by the different segments of our society. Secularism is the backbone of our Constitution. It is one of the principles which has been stressed in Preamble of the Constitution itself. That in my submission is the basic structure of the Constitution.

It is unfortunate that inspite of 40 years of our freedom we had been drifting—drifting towards the cancerous effect of communalism. But, Sir, speaking for myself I personally feel that the more

danger to secularism is the communal growth in the majority community. I for one very strongly believe that any growth of communalism in the majority community is bound to have its effect on the minorities and that would totter the very basic ethos and values of our Constitutional concepts.

I must in the context in which the President's Address has gone on record heartily congratulate—notwithstanding the fact that I myself am part of the Government—that particular para which has stressed that this cancer if it is not tackled it will burrow the very strength of our society. It is in this context that the recent developments in Punjab have got to be viewed.

All of us are congratulating Mr. Barnala for standing up to a situation which situation could have created multiple complications. He is trying to stand up and face the challenge. He does require the support. Of course, one of the hon. Member who spoke perhaps does not know that a strong support is being extended by the Prime Minister himself. Very peculiarly what was sought to be said in a bald manner was that what support you are giving. How about the political support. Everything is known. I would not like to go into those details. But the fact remains that the Government of India and the people of India stand strongly behind Mr. Barnala for tackling the present problem which is confronting in Punjab. Now the cancerous effect of communalism has got to be tackled equally. It is rather unfortunate that the communal frictions have arisen in different parts of the country as well. While the hon. Member from Adilabad has quoted Iqbal he forget to recite the one significant and most significant couplet of Iqbal in the very same recital where he said—

*Mazhab Nahin Sikhata,
aspas main bair rakhna,
Hindl hain ham, watan hai
Hindustan hamara.*

That is the concept which has got to be forged. That is the concept which has been preached by all those great leaders

who fought for the freedom movement and who gave us this freedom and wanted to see us united from Kashmir to Kanyakumari. Now it is this, Sir, which the Government had been trying to tackle by its curbing communalism. Various steps are being taken. In fact, I would also like to thank the hon. Members on the other side who have jointly agreed to proceed to Punjab, and try to make an effort to bring in peace.

Sir, yet another aspect which creates certain problems sometimes is because of the external pressures—economic or political. They create tensions within the country and, in fact, the Presidential address makes a reference to what had happened on our borders. Unless the country is strong socially, politically and economically, we cannot face the challenges from outside. It is a matter of immense gratification. It is also a matter of pride for us that the policy of non-alignment, which was adumbrated by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and which has seen the test of time over the years, is consistently followed in this country and the Prime Minister is dedicated to that concept. He has taken every step be it in the international forum or be it regional forums of the world, where he tried to put forth the concept in its concrete form so that peace dawned over this hemisphere. Our policies there have yielded the results about which the Presidential Address itself makes a reference. I need not go into it.

Sir, one aspect where I would like to refer not very happily is the unfortunate observations that have been made by the hon'ble Member from Adilabad—the gentleman who spoke some time back and left. He devoted quite a long time on the Prime Minister and I must say that his speech is not in good taste. I would not like to make a mention more than that. In fact the best way to answer such speeches is to ignore them. I never thought he would hit below the belt. One aspect only which I will refer is he was trying to say on the image-building exercise of the Prime Minister. Perhaps he is the leader of the better personality who knows what image-building means, and those who live in the glass houses should not throw stones at others.

SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU (Tumkur :
Change the belt.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : Sir, I would not like to go into it. I just thought that I should make a mention, I would not like to go into the details of the other matter. Then I could have answered.

Having said this, I would like only to make an observation that the Presidential document also refers about the future policy, the future policy of tackling the poverty in this country, the anti-poverty programmes which we have been pursuing. It has not only referred to what had been done in the past but also holds out that they will be pursued and they will be pursued vigorously so that the social Justice in this country becomes a reality and no more remains a fiction. It also says that the thrust of the Government policy is to improve the welfare of economically and socially weaker sections. The Government has a clear direction. Government would like to pursue the policies which in the ultimate analysis emancipate the poverty in this country.

There is no magic wand by which the status of the people could be changed even after 40 years. I would like to refer very plainly the way of country had been confronting with the problem from time to time, over the years; the way there had been the explosion in the population in this country, and to formulate Government's policies to conform to their needs, I am sure if the population of the country were to remain what it was in 1947, perhaps we would have achieved tremendous results by now.

But, we have already increased three times.

15.00 hrs.

Then, a country which was importing foodgrains even at that time has now become self-sufficient in spite of the fact that the population has gone up three times. Is it not an achievement? Do you not look at it from that point of view? It is

true that, we have not achieved what we have to achieve; what we expected to achieve, but then, you must also take into consideration the various handicaps, the drawbacks, the infirmities and then assess the results that have been achieved. It is in this perspective, Sir, that the Presidential Address is not only a document which is stock-taking, but also provides hopes for the teeming millions of the country and it is here that I commend the resolution of the mover on the President's Address.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH (Chapra) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, when some problem creates a sense of desperation, it becomes necessary that a solution to that must be found out without any delay. If it is not done, we will have to face its consequences. The problem of Punjab is no different. Due to this problem, a sense of desperation has overtaken the people of the country. But there seems to be no improvement in the situation.

Now the question is what is the solution to the Punjab problem? Is solution to the problem lies in bullet for bullet or there is some other solution. The reason is that the use of police force is proving ineffective there and a crisis of confidence has been created for the para-military forces. There is a demand from the people of the country to send army to Punjab, but our past experience shows that we have not been able to solve any problem through the use of Army nor there is any possibility to do so in future. The results of sending Army to States are before all of us. No problem, whether it is the problem of Nagaland or that of Mizoram, has been solved by sending Army to the concerned State. The then Home Minister late Govind Ballabh Pant had ordered in this very House in 1956 to send Army to Nagaland for a period of six months, but we all know that even after 3 years, our Army continues to be posted there and has not been withdrawn and the problem has been solved fully there. Therefore, it has been our experience that it is not possible to solve any problem with the strength of an Army and the Punjab problem is no

different. The people whom we call terrorists are not alien. If we treat them as such, take it for granted that we would never be able to solve the problem of Punjab.

15.03 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

You will have to treat the terrorists of Punjab as the sons of this motherland. Unless you treat them as such, it is not possible to solve the Punjab problem. It is a fact of history that the forefathers of these terrorists sacrificed their lives fighting shoulder to shoulder with others in the freedom struggle of the country. The history tells us that about 2400 or 2500 people were sentenced to transportation for life in the cellular Jail. Out of those 2400 or 2500 persons, about 2000 were Sikhs and out of 125 persons who were sentenced to death by hanging, 90 martyrs were Sikhs. The blood of those ancestors runs in the veins of these terrorists. Therefore, we will have to think as to what are the reasons that the sons of those forefathers like Sardar Bhagat Singh, Udham Singh and Dhingra who had sacrificed their lives and went to the gallows smilingly have become terrorists. For this we will have to go through the historical facts. I think the problem of Punjab is a problem of distrust towards the Central Government. Therefore, the Central Government will have to find ways to solve the crisis of distrust.

We are extending all our support to the Chief Minister of Punjab, Shri Barnala. We are giving him political support. We are giving him support by sending Central forces there. But there is a section of the people in Punjab who have no trust in Shri Barnala. You cannot solve the problem of Punjab by having dialogue with Shri Barnala only and excluding that section of the people. Therefore, you will not only have to take into confidence Shri Barnalji but you will have to take into confidence other section of the Sikh community and Sikh youths as well.

The General Secretary of the Badal faction, Shri Sukhdev Singh says that there

is nothing objectionable in the Anandpur Sahib Resolution except that a demand for decentralised administration has been made therein. You will have to take the Anandpur Sahib Resolution into consideration. Then only some concrete solution can be found out.

In addition to it, you have to do something for the youths of entire country. But, at present, you have to take some concrete steps for the youths of Punjab who are having uncertain future before them, otherwise the communal elements will get an opportunity to play openly with their sentiments.

Therefore, I repeatedly request you that if you want any solution to the Punjab problem, you should give up obstinacy, strengthen your will and adopt a flexible approach towards it. Only then its solution will be possible. If you do not give up obstinacy and stick to your rigid stand, the Punjab problem cannot be solved. The prestige of your seat and your Government is nothing against the prestige of the Nation. If the country is saved, then only the other things are possible. The Governments will come and go, sometimes you will be in power and sometimes others will be in power. Therefore, for the prestige of the Nation, you will have to give up your obstinacy, strengthen your will and adopt a flexible approach.

In the President's Address, much has been said about the Education Policy. The real object of the education is the physical, mental and spiritual development of the individual and to make him responsible towards himself, his society and towards his motherland. It tells him as to what are his responsibilities and how to carry them out. But just contrary to this, the education policy propounded by the Britishers during their 150 years' of rule was aimed at creating an elite class which could derive all facilities to serve their interests and could also assist the Britishers in perpetuating their rule in India.

Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders who had played a leading role in the

[Shri Ram Bahadur]

freedom struggle had realised this thing. That was why Gandhiji talked about the basic education. But what to speak of the basic education, our education policy has been moving within the circumference of experimentation. When the Government of Shri Rajiv Gandhi came to power, there was much hue and cry about the education policy. People thought that it would be a new policy, but there is nothing new in it. The Doon School was the symbol of the education policy propounded by the Britishers and similarly Navodya Vidyalaya is the symbol of the education policy propounded by this Government. Rs. one crore will be spent on the Navodya Vidyalayas and one hundred students from 6th to 8th class will get admission there, but where would crores of other children of the poor go, who do not get even two square meals a day? They all will go to those schools which are roofless, without walls, having no mats to sit on and only one teacher for hundred students. On the one hand, the children of handful rich people will go to Navodya Schools which will have all the modern facilities on the pattern of Doon School like dunlop seats, cane chairs, splendid buildings with electric fans and bulbs, different uniforms for dining, for morning walk, for school and for sleeping, but on the other hand, crores of children who do not have even clothes to cover their bodies and meal to fill their bellies will go to those schools where there is only one teacher for hundred students, which are closed during cold season, hot summer and heavy rains. It will not do. It is a matter of great shame that even after forty years of independence, we could not bring uniformity in our primary education. We will have to bring uniformity in it and will have to give practical shape to the slogan given by Late Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia :

*Brahmin ya bhangt ka heta ya
Rashrapati ki ho Santaan
Sab ki shiksha ek samaan*

(Equal education to all whether one belongs to a higher caste or lower caste or one might even be a son of President of India.)

A conspiracy is going on in the country through primary education. In some private institutions the medium of instruction is English whereas in the Government schools the medium of instruction is Hindi. The children of ten per cent people study through English medium and the children of crores of poor people study through Hindi medium. And all the official work of the Government throughout the country is being done in English. As a result of this education policy, the son of a Minister will become a Minister, a collector's son will become a collector, son of a judge will become a judge, a capitalist's son will become a capitalist and the son of an industrialist will become an industrialist. This is the conspiracy which is going on in the country through this education policy. Therefore, I oppose this education policy, because it will create such an elite section in the society as will have monopoly over the industry, politics and trade of the country.

In the end, I would like to say about irrigation. Much has been talked about irrigation and it has also been mentioned in President's Address. In Bihar, an irrigation project named Gandak Project has been under construction for the last 30 to 31 years and not even a single penny has been allocated for this project during the last three to four years. Is it not the neglect of Bihar? Since independence, the Bihar State has been continuously neglected and as a result of that, the Bihar State is still a poor State in spite of having maximum natural resources in the country. Therefore, I would request the Government to allocate sufficient funds for the completion of the Gandak Project to remove the backwardness of the people and to provide irrigation facilities to the farmers, otherwise it will be a confirmed fact that there is a wide gap between the professions and practices of the Government.

The issue of adult franchise has been mentioned in the President's address. It is a fact that the success of democratic set up depends upon adult franchise. But after viewing the scene of by-election in Banka constituency, any person who has slightest sympathy for the democracy, will

say that the Government of Bihar have outraged the democracy, otherwise there was no reason for the collector of Bhagalpur, the S. P. of Bhagalpur, the Collector of Munger and the S. P. of Munger who were fully armed, to indulge in booth capturing themselves and allow hooligans to capture the booths. It has been done by the Government of Bihar. I myself was present there and my colleagues were arrested in my presence. Janata Party workers were arrested at the polling centres and the collectors and S.Ps. were wandering about at every polling booth with their parties to cast the votes in favour of a particular candidate. If anyone opposed them, they used to threaten him to teach a lesson. At a polling booth under Kachodia Police Station, they started abusing a B. S. F. jawan. The Government of Bihar should be ashamed of this behaviour. The S.P. asked him as to whether he had a sense of discipline or not...

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Do not criticise the State Government here.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH : I am talking about the incident of infringement of Fundamental Rights. One S.P. on duty even started abusing one B. S. F. jawan because the S. P. wanted his help to cast some votes in favour of the Congress Party, but the B. S. F. jawan on duty opposed him. The S. P. told him that it was a matter of discipline to obey him. On this the B. S. F. jawan loudly protested that if he obeyed his i. e. S.P.'s orders then country would have to be handed over to Pakistan. If such persons will be engaged to protect the democracy, it cannot be protected. Therefore, I want that such incidents should not be repeated. The democracy in the country will prosper only through adult franchise. The Government must try to avoid recurrence of such Banka type incidents to make the democracy a success in the country.

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT (Chittorgarh) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

There is no doubt that we have been faced by the internal and external problems during the last two years. We have so many burning internal problems like those of Punjab, Assam and Mizoram. Our Government, particularly our Prime Minister, has solved these problems without indulging in party politics and rising above party politics. That is why in Mizoram, where bullets were fanning the flames for the last two decades, the peaceful elections could be held. Similarly, with regard to the Punjab problem, Sant Longowal and Shri Rajiv Gandhi, the two apostles of peace came forward and tried to solve the problem. But some terrorists who are receiving aid from some foreign powers are trying to misuse the religious places. Mr. Barnala has done an admirable work in this regard. He called an All Party Convention and took the public into confidence. It has proved that the Sikhs and other people of Punjab are peace-loving and they do not want any disturbance. Recently, a resolution regarding Sikh Common-Wealth presented before UNO, was also not accepted. For this I would like to thank all those countries who also extended their support to solve this problem.

Similarly, the situation on our borders is very dangerous and the clouds of war are hovering over there. There is no secret about Pakistan's attitude, but our Government deserves congratulation for the bilateral talks held between the two countries to ease the tension at the Indo-Pak borders. But we have to be very cautious about the tricks of General Zia's cricket based politics. Today, we can say on the basis of Washington Post Report that Pakistan has manufactured Atom Bomb and, in addition to that, it is getting *AWACS plane* from the U. S. A. Therefore, we need to be much cautious about it. Sir, similarly China has frowned upon the granting of statehood to Arunachal Pradesh. China has protested against it ignoring all internal diplomatic norms. We all strongly condemn this action.

[Prof. Nirmala Kumari Shaktawat]

Arunachal Pradesh has always been and still is an integral part of our country from historical, economic and social point of view and it will remain integral part of our country in future as well. In this regard, we need to be much vigilant so that China may not repeat the history of 1962. For this purpose, it is necessary that we must have strong military power. It is apparent from the recent war exercise our military forces have undertaken along the borders that our military power is not less than any other country in any way.

Today, the common man of our country wants the Government to work successfully and they have also realised its good results. Black money is like cancer in our social structure. The Government have conducted raids on industrial houses, traders and bureaucrats and the general public have now realised that this Government is competent enough to work honestly. Similarly, our Hon. Prime Minister himself visited the villages to assess the development work being done there under various national schemes and to enquire whether the funds being incurred on rural development are actually being utilised properly or not. Just now one of our Opposition Member Shri Reddy was saying that it was being done by the Prime Minister only to build up his political image. I would like to ask him whether the understanding of common man's problems and cooperating with the general public are the acts aimed at building up of political image? If he thinks so, then he is wrong. At present our population is 75 crores with multiplicity of problems. Our Hon. Prime Minister has reached at the root of our problems for which we would like to congratulate him. Our achievements in the field of economic growth and technology are also known to one and all. We have become self-reliant in the field of nuclear power. Other nations are jealous of our progress. We have successfully experimented our nuclear know-how at Kalpakkam, Kota, Narora and Tarapur. By the turn of this century, we shall be able to generate 10,000 MWs of power with the help of atomic energy. We have

chosen the right way to make proper utilisation of atomic energy. Even then, I would like to say that we still need to increase our power generation capacity. Some experiments have been done in the field of solar energy, wind energy and generation of electricity through these processes, but we have yet to do much more in this direction. It is possible that we should make experiment of power generation in the joint sector so that we may be able to solve this problem.

The poverty and unemployment are the main problems of the country. Our two years old Government have tried to solve these problems. For the removal of poverty, our Government have formulated schemes like the new 20 Point Programme, NREP and IRDP. These programmes have brought about drastic changes in our rural life. In spite of all these things 36 per cent of our people still live below the poverty line. In this regard, I would like to submit that for poverty alleviation, provision of more irrigation facilities to our farmers is very necessary. Till now only 25 per cent area has been brought under irrigation and by the turn of this century, if all irrigation projects undertaken by the Government are completed, we shall be able to bring 40 percent of our area under irrigation. Therefore, it is necessary that more funds are allocated in the Budget for this purpose. The State like Rajasthan, due to lack of irrigation facilities, is continuously grappling with the drought problem. Indira Gandhi Canal is like Bhagirathi of Rajasthan, but the funds allocated for the construction of this Canal are like a drop in the ocean. I would like to request the Government to allocate more funds for the construction of this Canal and this project should be accorded the status of a national project. Similarly, the water of Ravi and Beas rivers is not the property of any particular State. On the one hand, the heavy flow of surplus water damages our fertile land and on the other hand a child of Rajasthan pines for a drop of water. This situation must not be allowed to continue. Therefore, I would like to request the Government that Rajasthan must get water from Ravi and Beas rivers.

I would also like to say that the structure of our political freedom is based on economic self-reliance. In this direction we have done enough work, but we have not been able to properly balance our international trade, because we have taken loans from foreign and international institutions and 20 per cent of our export earnings go towards the repayment of these loans. That is why some imbalance is there. But I think if our exports are further increased, we shall be able to achieve the target of removing this imbalance. Similarly, our Public Sector has also not worked satisfactorily and I think that some improvements should be made in our Public Sector units which are running in loss. I would also like to point out that some sick units of the Private Sector run in loss and the Government have to take over such units for rehabilitation. But, I think, some managements deliberately make their units sick. Therefore, the Government should not take over such units.

Similarly, today the trend of urbanisation is increasing very fast. The rural people want to settle in the cities, because more facilities are available there. Therefore, I would like to suggest that the Government should provide more facilities in the rural areas, for example Navodaya Schools should be opened in the villages, television facility should be provided in the rural areas and new industries should be set up there. Only this way, the trend of migration to cities can be checked. You are spending a huge amount on education. Just now one of our colleagues was criticising Navodaya Schools. But I would like to submit that Navodaya School is a symbol of our national unity. The Three language Formula which has been adopted will promote our national unity. Similarly, 'Operation Block Board' has created new hopes. Education facilities will be provided to the poor through Indira Open University. I also would like to suggest that our education should be job-oriented.

I would also like to say a few words about the women. Our present Government have enacted a number of new laws for the welfare of the women, which had

never been enacted earlier. It has provided protection to the women, but their condition in our man-dominated society is still deplorable. Their condition cannot be improved merely by enacting laws, but the attitude of the society towards women needs to be changed. The law has been enacted, but equal wage for equal work is not paid to them. The law is there that a person having a living spouse cannot marry again, but even then so many women are being subjected to torture. So many brides are burnt alive. Therefore, I would suggest to the Government that so long as family courts are not set up, these enacted laws will have no meaning. Such courts should be set up in every State and such courts should hear cases in every district. Women should get legal protection and free legal advice should be made available to them. Only then, we can take them forward. 50 per cent population of our country is still oppressed. Therefore, our Government should pay attention towards their problems.

In the end, I would conclude by saying that our Government have shown that it has the capacity to work honestly and efficiently.

Our Prime Minister has three attributes : honesty, efficiency and the capacity to show results. These three attributes will definitely convert our developing nation into a developed nation in the 21st century. And it is only possible if 75 crore people of our country join hands with our Hon Prime Minister. We all, including the opposition parties, should learn to appreciate good works.

With these words, I conclude.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Further discussion on the President's Address will continue on Monday.

Now we proceed with the Private Members Business.

15.31 hrs.

**FOREIGNERS (AMENDMENT) BILL
1986***

[English]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kisanganj) : (Amendment of Section 9) I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Foreigners Act, 1946.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :
“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Foreigners Act, 1946 ”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : I introduce the Bill.

**REGISTRATION (AMENDMENT)
BILL, 1986***

(Amendment of section 2, etc.)

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Registration Act, 1908.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Registration Act, 1908.”

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : I introduce the Bill.

15.32 hrs.

**INDIAN PENAL CODE (AMEND-
MENT) BILL, 1986***

(Insertion of new section 309 A)

[English]

SHRI V. SOBHANADRESSWARA RAO (Vijayawada) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI V. SOBHANADRESSWARA RAO : I introduce the Bill.

**CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS (DIST-
RIBUTION) BILL, 1986***

[English]

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY (Krishanagiri) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for constitution of a Film Board for regulation of sale and distribution of cinematograph films and for matters connected therewith.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for constitution of a Film Board for regulation of sale and distribution of cinematograph films and for matters connected therewith,”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : I introduce the Bill.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, Section 2, dated 27.2. 1987.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, Section, 2 dated 27.2.1987.

15.33 hrs.

CITIZENS WELFARE BILL, 1987*

[English]

SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU (Tumkur) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide all citizens with houses, essential commodities at a cheaper rate and to provide job at least to one member of each family.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide all citizens with houses, essential commodities at a cheaper rate and to provide job at least to one member of each family.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU : I introduce the Bill.

15.34 hrs.

INDIAN PENAL CODE (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1987*

(Insertion of new Chapter VB)

[English]

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY (Krishnagiri) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code.”

The motion was adopted.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, Section 2, dated 27.2.1987.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : I introduce the Bill.

15.35 hrs.

FLOOD CONTROL AUTHORITY OF INDIA BILL 1986—Contd.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : We shall now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Dr. Chandra Shekhar Verma on the 21st November, 1986 namely :—

“That the Bill to provide for the setting up of a flood control authority of India to control floods and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration”.

Shri Girdhari Lal Vays may speak.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VAYS (Bhilwara) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Flood Control Authority of India Bill, 1986 moved by Dr. C.S. Verma. This Bill has been presented keeping in view the heavy loss caused by the floods in our country. Floods cause a loss of about Rs. 2000 crores every year. You might be knowing that Dr. Rao, our former Irrigation Minister had prepared an ambitious plan to Inter-link the various rivers of the country to provide the surplus water to the scarcity areas. He had said that by this plan the surplus water could be supplied to the dry areas and it would increase the food production of the country and in this way, we would not only be able to meet our own requirements, but would also be able to assist some other needy countries of the world as well. He had prepared such a very useful scheme. Had this scheme been implemented, we would certainly have saved ourselves from the heavy loss caused by the floods throughout the country.

[Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas]

It has been our experience that all the projects which we undertake are not completed within the stipulated time. The projects, whether of the Central Government or the State Governments, are not completed within the stipulated time. For example the Rajasthan Canal, which has now been named as Indira Gandhi Canal, was a project having an outlay of Rs. 250 crores only and it was to be completed within a period of ten years, but till today Rs. 1000 crores have already been spent on it and I think that an additional amount of about Rs. 1000 crores will be required to complete it. The delaying tactics are adopted by the officers of the concerned department so that estimated cost may increase due to the price escalation and the engineers may be able to make more and more money. It has caused huge loss to the country. Therefore, the problem cannot be solved merely by constituting an authority. As I was saying yesterday, also the Cotton Board, Coffee Board, Tea Board etc. have been set up. A large number of big officers are appointed on these Boards and crores of rupees are spent on them. The Boards are constituted for the development of cotton, coffee, tea etc. so that their production may increase. But actually nothing is done to increase the production and a large number of officers are appointed on these Boards. You can go through the States' Budget or the Central Budget, you will find that more than 60 per cent of the budget allocation is spent on Government officials and that is why the development of our country is lagging behind. Therefore, special attention should be paid to see as to how much expenditure has to be incurred on administration and how much has to be spent on development work for which the Board or authority is being constituted. This thing is not taken into account and as a result of that no development work is done by these Boards, Authorities or Commissions constituted for this purpose. Though the object of the Government is to do more and more development work and as a result of Government policies our country have made tremendous progress since Independence, yet we have not made that much progress which we should have made. Had financial discipline and

administrative discipline been maintained we would have gone far ahead. You may see other countries. China's example is before us that the biggest river of China which used to cause floods and damage thousands of square miles of land every year, has been completely controlled by that Government. Then why can the floods not be controlled in our country? The water which goes waste into the ocean can be utilised in dry areas to increase food production. But such arrangements have not yet been made and that is why the proposal to set up an Authority is a welcome proposal. But even after setting up the Authority, if floods are not controlled, this Authority will also become useless. Till now you have set up so many Commissions and Authorities in respect of Ganga, Narmada, Ravi, Bias etc. You have constituted separate Boards for each river and some development projects have also been prepared. What steps have been taken till now in respect of these development projects? Therefore, it is necessary to look into all these points. Had we made proper utilisation of our water resources, our national income, G.N.P. and per capita income would have certainly gone up. But we could not do so and that is why our country is still a backward country. Our per capita income is the lowest in the world. We are among the last five or six backward countries of the world and it is very difficult to come up. We have a large country with 70 to 75 crores of population and we have all natural resources and climates like summer, winter, rainy season etc. and yet we are backward, whereas other countries are progressing very rapidly.

The main reason for this is that we have not been able to execute these scheme properly as a result of which the whole system is getting disturbed.

If you ask the hon. Minister, then the reply you would get is that they have financial constraints, they do not have the funds, as a result of which they cannot execute these schemes. How are the funds raised and what are the methods of their utilisation? Is India the only country

which invests money ? Did the other countries not invest the fund on priority basis ? Could this country not invest money on priority basis to control these things so that the per capita income could increase and economic condition of the country strengthened ? There should be strong commitment to do the things, then only this system will work. Efficient Government means a Government which should make arrangements to execute all the schemes efficiently. The date from which our young Prime Minister assumed the charge, a lot of work has been done during the last 2 years. Since then, a lot of development has taken place, a mention of which has been made by the Hon. President in his Address also. Until and unless we pick up the speed required to remove poverty, unemployment and under employment from this country, we cannot make progress. Just a little while ago, our hon. Minister was speaking. I heard his speech wherein he has stated that we have democratic system where such firmness could not be adopted as is found in dictatorial system. We also admit it. The opposition puts hurdle in our way. They try to find shortcomings in everything. But there is nothing to get afraid of them. If our heart and intentions are strong, we could certainly execute these schemes, which we wish to do. Therefore, I welcome the Flood Control Authority of India Bill brought forward by my friend, Mr. Chandra Sekhar. Such an Authority must be set up.

The work on the Narmada Scheme is going on in our country. Hon. Minister of Irrigation is present here and it is not known as to how long it would take for its completion. Till this scheme is completed, nobody knows the amount of water which will go waste. Our dry areas like Barmer, Jalore etc. may get water from this scheme. Had the scheme to bring the water of the Ganges and the Yamuna been executed, the districts like Bharatpur, Alwar, Jaipur, and Jhunjhunu would have got water. But God knows when these schemes would be completed and upto that time the water will go waste. Similarly, there are proposals to build small barrages and reservoirs on the Indra Gandhi Canal, and had this

scheme of Rs. 1100 or 1200 crores been completed, we would have made full use of its water and through this Canal 11 or 12 districts of Rajasthan, which are called the desert areas, would have got water. This is such an area where even God's grace is not bestowed. There the children, who are 5 to 7 years of age, do not know as to what the rain is, what does it mean by rain-drops, because they did not at all see the rains. Had we completed these schemes in such areas, we would have gained a lot in developing these areas and the foodgrain production in India would have increased. In our areas waters of a number of rivers go waste, such as the waters of Kali Sind River and Parvati River goes waste. There are a number of rivers in Kota and Jhalawar where dams could have been constructed and they would irrigate the entire area. And the flood waters which caused a great loss to these areas could have been checked by constructing dams on the rivers and their waters could have been utilised for irrigation purposes. Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that he should complete the schemes of constructing dams on these rivers on a priority basis alongwith his flood control measures so that the dry land of India could get water and our production would increase more and more. These arrangements should be made in order to strengthen the economic condition of the poor people of India. I welcome the Bill which has been brought forward here and with these words I support it.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The time allotted to this Bill is coming to an end. Still, four hon. Members have expressed their desire to speak. Then the Minister and the mover of the Bill. Do you want to extend the time ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Do you want to extend it by an hour ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is agreeable ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The time is extended by one hour.

Shri A. C. Shanmugam.

[Translation]

*SHRI A.C. SHANMUGAM (Vellore) : Sir, I rise to support the measure brought by Dr. Chandrasekhar Verma. The Flood Control Authority of India Bill, 1987 is a timely measure especially when Tamil Nadu is entangled in the vicious circle of drought and flood every year. This is thus an essential piece of legislation for our country.

Two months ago, Andhra Pradesh was affected by floods and a heavy loss of Rs. 1500 crores to property had occurred. 2000 villages are affected, 126 people lost their lives.

Bhopal has also been affected by floods; 20 districts have been affected; 68 persons have died. In Kerala damage to the tune of Rs. 343 crores has been caused by floods. Calcutta, Assam and Punjab have also been affected. In Bihar alone, 75,000 persons have been affected by floods.

In Madhya Pradesh, the damage caused by floods during 1985 is of the order of Rs. 73 crores. In 1979 alone, damage to the tune of Rs. 975 crores occurred and in 1980 it was Rs. 1.2 crores.

As my previous speaker from the Congress Benches pointed out, in India, on the one hand there is drought in Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and other States and on the other hand there are floods in Punjab and other States. This situation must be basically remedied. In India, in 1983 alone, property worth Rs. 2,692 crores was damaged and in 1984-85 damage in respect of property and crops was to

the level of Rs. 1650 crores. The previous Government have failed to find out a permanent solution to this chronic problem. We are taking only temporary measures like disbursement of relief doles and food packages. But, it is a sad state of affairs that we have not so far taken any permanent measures to avert the unfortunate consequences of floods and drought.

One would gasp to know that the past 3-4 years, a damage of Rs. 3,000 to 4,000 crores has been caused to life, property and crops in India due to floods. Particularly the loss of foodgrains and crops due to floods is loss that can never be compensated.

The same Congress member who just spoke just before me referred to the Ganga-Yamuna river and we know that they are perennial rivers and waters are wasted into the seas. If the waters are diverted to benefit dry areas, we could not only prevent the wastage of an essential national wealth but also help irrigate the drought hit areas. I, therefore, welcome the suggestion of the Honourable Member for diverting the waters of Ganga to Rajasthan. In this connection, I appeal to the Honourable Prime Minister and the Irrigation Minister to undertake steps to complete the river project connecting Ganga and Cauvery which is pending for long. If Shri Rajiv Gandhi's period is to be inscribed in golden letters in Indian history, if India is to become the first along the world nations, and if we are to march forward towards progress in rapid strides, it can be done only through completion of this Ganga Cauvery Project. I bring this to the attention of the Hon'ble Minister for irrigation. Let this take many years. Considering the damage to life and property over the last 3 to 4 years and a loss to the tune of Rs. 5,000 crores, I could say that the project may be made into a long-term project, say a 20 year project, and executed accordingly. That is how with some Rs. 200 crore allocation every year this could be completed in 20 years if not in the 15 years. This would alleviate the miseries of flood and drought which are playing havoc in many of the

*The Speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

States. This would benefit the people from Kashmir to Kanyakumari.

I would like to draw the attention of Honourable Minister to the delay in sending study teams by the Central Government to drought-hit areas. The State Government authorities estimate the loss at Rs. 500 crores. The Central study team makes a survey and that too with considerable delay, say for 2 to 3 months, and afterwards reduces the claim to Rs. 100 crore only.

This sort of bureaucratic delay and red-tapism must go. In the recent floods in Andhra, the State Government had asked for Rs. 1680 crores but the Central Government has agreed to give only Rs. 1180 crores. The Hon'ble Minister may kindly know that the deficit of Rs. 500 crores will have to be made by the State Government by curtailing expenditure on some essential developmental activities. Therefore, I request that the Government must accept the claim of the State Government as regards the estimate of loss due to floods and drought without any dispute and financial assistance must be rushed without delay. The same Andhra Pradesh Government asked for 15 lakh tonnes of foodgrains as aid to flood victims but the Central Government had agreed to give only 10 lakh tonnes of foodgrains. I request the Government to send the remaining 5 lakh tonnes of foodgrains immediately to the State.

In the case of flood, the Central financial assistance is treated as a non-plan expenditure. However, in the case of drought it is treated as an advance money from the plan expenditure for the State and adjusted against it thereafter. Why two natural calamities should be treated on two different footings. This situation must not continue. In the same way, I request the Minister to consider the option of earmarking 2% or 3% of the total plan expenditure for relief operations during floods and drought. This is because floods and drought have really become a chronic ailment. These do not occur every 20 years or 30 years. The relief funds should be held always in reserve so that as the State Governments

rush monetary aid to the victims of these natural furies, the Central Government could also make a like effort and even precede the State Governments in rushing assistance. I would at this juncture point out to the Honourable Minister that the Central Government should have the same concern for the sufferings of the people as the State Governments are having.

The Tamil Nadu Chief Minister, Honourable Dr. M. G. Ramachandran has spoken in the National Development Council about the need of nationalising the inter-State rivers. Even the Tamil Nadu members of Parliament have voiced the demand to the Prime Minister and he generally agreed to the need for nationalising the inter-State rivers. I once again urge upon the Government to nationalise all inter-state rivers.

Water disputes ail almost every State. Disputes exist between Haryana and Punjab; between Kerala and Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. The only way to resolve these disputes is to nationalise the inter-State rivers. In this connection, I would like to urge upon the Minister to take steps to divert westward-flowing rivers in Kerala to Tamil Nadu so that the southern districts numbering five could benefit. This is our long pending demand. I hope the Honourable Minister will call both the disputing States to the negotiating table and help arrive at a solution.

The cauveri water dispute is also a long pending dispute. The Minister is also aware of it. The dispute involves both Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. According to the provisions of the agreement of 1924, between the State, the agreement is renewable after 50 years. However, the Karnataka Government is declining to renew the agreement. This situation is continuing for the past 13 years and so far 20 times talks were held between the disputing parties and once under the auspices of the Honourable Minister. A solution has not come to sight. Therefore we insisted for a Tribunal. I once again reiterate our demand for early

[Shri A. C. Shandmugam]

appointment of a Tribunal to go into the question. The appointment of a Tribunal is a must particularly when even the prosperous districts of Tamil Nadu, for example, Tanjore are reeling under drought. People have started migrating from Tanjore district to escape severe drought conditions.

Sir, I may also point out that nearly 30 to 35 percent of the agricultural lands in Tamil Nadu depend on Cauveri waters. But the river is now dry and one can see the sand bed only. It is also painful to note that since the Karnataka Government has constructed five or six dams even without the permission of the Central Government, the flow in the river has come to nil.

16-00 hrs.

The matter was litigated in the Supreme Court in 1971. However, the former DMK Chief Minister Mr. Karunanidhi, at the instance of the Central Government, withdrew the case and thus committed the biggest wrong against his own people. We still hope that the verdict of the Supreme Court would have helped a lot in the matter. I, therefore, request the Honourable Minister to appoint the Tribunal to go into the dispute regarding Cauvery waters. Sir, all the districts of Tamil Nadu are worst affected by the failure of monsoons for the past 4 to 5 years. Particularly, the North Arcot district is badly hit by drought. Even drinking water is not available. Many villages have to be vacated because there is not even underground water. However, the Tamil Nadu Government is taking relief measures on war-footing. Deep water wells are being dug. Employment opportunities are also being provided to agricultural labourers. I request the Central Government to despatch immediately a study team to Tamil Nadu and temporarily provide Rs. 400 or 500 crores for relief measures.

Lastly, I want to state one thing. The Madras city is a big city. The water in the reservoirs is not sufficient even for 10 more days. This would lead to mass

vacation of the city. However, deep water wells are being dug. Water is also transported in lorries for distribution in the city. To avert such a situation, the Government's of Tamil Nadu and Andhra in the presence of Smt. Indira Gandhi had agreed for the Krishna Water Project. Funds for the construction of canals were exchanged between the Chief Ministers of both the States in the presence of Smt. Gandhi who assured to provide all possible central assistance to the Project for its early completion. The same Government continues in the Centre under her illustrious son Shri Rajiv Gandhi. However, the Government is now putting hurdles in its completion. Ministry of Environment and Forests are objecting to the clearance of forests for the construction of canals. I suggest to them to plant trees on both sides of the canal and thus compensate the loss of trees while felling them for construction of the canal. However, I could point out that there are no forests as a matter of fact, but small thorny bushes. Therefore, there should be no objection in clearing them and constructing the canal. The Krishna Water Project must be completed at all costs. Only this would help in providing drinking water to 60 lakhs of people. This only could save Tamil Nadu. I request the Minister to take all possible steps for execution of the Krishna Water Project. With these words, I thank you, Sir, for giving me an opportunity.

16-03 hrs.]

[SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM
in the chair]

*SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack) : Mr. Chairman Sir, I would like to speak in my language Oriya. The hon. Member Dr. Chander Shekhar Verma has moved the Flood Control Authority of India Bill. I would like to speak a few words in support of this Bill.

Sir, India is the country of rivers. While the major rivers like Ganga and

*The speech was originally delivered in Oriya.

Yamuna are flowing in the Northern part of India, Godavari, Krishna and Kavery are flowing in the South and the mighty river Brahmaputra in the Eastern region whereas the perennial river Narmada is flowing in Western India. These rivers contain the water resources of the country. For this reason the people of India while worshipping the Gods and goddesses also worship these rivers saying "Gangeicha, Yamunecha." Though we get a lot of benefits from these rivers we also bear a great loss due to the occurrence of severe floods in these rivers. Therefore, there is a proverb in Oriya which means that the survival of human civilisation is impossible without water and at the same time excessive water destroys many civilisations. Therefore, Sir, it is very necessary to utilise every drop of water which is now going waste and causing flood. This can be done by adopting effective flood control measures. Flood is nothing new in India and it has become a great national calamity. The intention of the establishment of the Flood Control Authority is to have a comprehensive and integrated planning.

It is regrettable that the fury of floods have been increasing every year despite several measures taken by our Government to control floods. We have been able to control floods to a large extent by constructing major river dams like Hirakud and Bhakra Nangal. Funds have been earmarked in five year plans. In the words of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India, dams are like temples. Some long term floods control plans have been formulated. Flood control measures have been undertaken in 13 million hectares till the end of 1985-86. With this rate it will take many more years to control floods in all parts of our country. Therefore, we have to accept floods as national calamity and take some effective steps and, if necessary, we may try for World Bank assistance for flood control measures.

Sir, while discussing the flood control Authority Bill we should also find out the causes of floods. In the past, excessive rain fall was the only cause of floods which submerged thousands of acres of

land. Thousands of huts and mud houses collapsed due to breaches in embankments and resulted in enormous loss to crops, human life and cattle wealth and displacement of population. However, fury of the floods which occur every year effecting thousands of hectares of land causing serious silting problem has now been checked. Increasing degradation of forest has now emerged as another main factor for the occurrence of floods. It is regrettable that the unabated felling of trees has not been checked. However, I must thank the hon. Prime Minister for taking decision at the national level to save the forests and to undertake plantation schemes. Legislation have been enacted to preserve forest wealth and centrally sponsored plantation programmes have been undertaken in different States. But merely by allocating funds by the Central Govt. for plantation programme, we cannot preserve our forests. We must first check the degradation with the cooperation of the State Govts. voluntary agencies and common masses. However, I am happy that our Prime Minister has expressed his concern over the situation and some timely steps have been taken by him in this direction.

Sir, we have constructed some major dams in the country for flood control. But now as I feel instead of going for construction of major dams which need huge funds and several years for completion, we should take up small dams which involve lesser time and cost. Central Government and in some cases State Govt. also can undertake the construction works and thus we can achieve our objective in a few years and provide relief to the people. By saying so I do not mean that the major dams which are under construction should be left incomplete. As we have already made huge investment in them we should try to complete them as early as possible. In this context I would draw the attention of the Minister towards some such multi purpose projects which are under construction in Orissa. They are upper Kolab, Indravati Subarnarekha and Reagali. Upper Kolab and Indravati are located in Koraput and Kalahandi which are predominantly tribal districts.

[Shrimati Jayanti Patnaik]

The cost of these projects has gone many fold to the original estimate. These projects on completion can irrigate thousands of acres which are considered drought prone areas. They can also provide adequate flood control measures. Therefore I urge upon the Government to provide necessary funds for their early completion.

The inter-State Subernrekha project is not yet complet. Which on completion can provide flood control measures and irrigation facilities in Mayurbhanj and Balasore districts in Orissa. As you know Mayurbhanj is a backward district with sizeable tribal population. It will also provide irrigation facilities in some drought hit areas in Bihar and West Bengal States. Annual occurrence of floods can be checked in large areas of these three States. Therefore, Government of India should arrange sufficient World Bank Funds for inter-State Subarnrekha project and construction work should be undertaken expeditiously.

Another important inter-State project is Bansadhara. The Government of Orissa has agreed to release 106 acres of land which will be submerged by this project. An accord has been signed between Andhra Pradesh and Orissa to construct this project. I request the Central Government to provide adequate funds for this project.

Sir, Orissa is one of the chronically flood affected State of India. In the recent past floods of varying intensities have occurred in the years 1980-82-84 and 1985 in Orissa. Of these the floods of 1980, 1982 and 1985 caused heavy damages in the State. Several expert committees have examined the problems of floods in that State and suggested the strengthening of embankments, renovation of drainage system and construction of new drainage channels to guard against flood as well as water logging.

Out of a total of 41,000 sq. K. metres flood prone and water logged areas of the State an area of 28,000 S. K. has been provided protection of varying degrees

and work is still going on. There are 157 numbers of flood control schemes in Orissa which have spilled over to 7th plan due to inadequate provision of funds during 6th plan period. As you know Orissa was once considered to be a backward State in agriculture. Now we have made good progress in agricultural production but we have yet to come up to the level of other agriculturally developed States like Haryana and Punjab. Large acres of land in almost all the coastal districts of the State and the Western districts of Bolangir and Samhalpur are affected by flood every year. These extensive loss caused to crops has broken the backbone of the farmers in these districts. Therefore, it is necessary that adequate funds should be provided during the 7th plan period to complete the ongoing flood control schemes in Orissa.

I would like to bring it to the notice of hon. Minister another important matter. Sir, the Central Water Commission, Hyderabad has opened an advance flood forecasting division at Burla in Orissa. As you know Orissa suffers huge losses due to the flood in rivers like Mahanandi, Brahmani, Baitarani, Subernrekha, Kuakhai, Nagabali, Banshdhara, Chitrotpala and Budhabalanga. Mahanandi is the largest river among them which originates from the plateau of Madhya Pradesh and flows in large areas of Orissa spreading over four districts. The advance flood forecasting division, Burla plays a significant role at the time of floods. People living besides the river get advance information about the occurrence of flood through this division. Now, some vested interests have hatched a conspiracy for shifting this division office to Raipur in Madhya Pradesh. As this advance flood forecasting division helps the people to a large extent at the time of flood, I urge upon the Government not to shift this division to any place. It should continue to function there. At the same time, steps should be taken to open more advance flood forecasting centres at Banki and other places in Orissa.

During the sixth plan period a sum of Rs. 115.40 lakhs had been allocated to the flood forecasting division for flood forecasting net work in Mahanandi basin in

Orissa. But I am sorry that the flood forecasting division could not spend the entire amount during that plan period and surrendered 35 lakhs of rupees. It is understood that the flood management coordination circle, New Delhi has deleted that amount from the total allocation made for the 7th Plan. This is really very unfortunate and the entire amount earmarked for flood forecasting should be spent by the concerned flood forecasting division.

Lastly I urge upon the Government to implement flood control measures in different States including Orissa effectively. Special funds should be earmarked for this programme. If the flood control authority can be set up it should exclusively undertake the flood control programmes. This authority should be empowered to take independent decision in this direction. Sufficient funds should be provided to this authority. This Bill seeks to achieve some noble objectives. Therefore, I support this Bill wholeheartedly. Thank you for giving me opportunity to speak on this Bill and with these words I conclude my speech.

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA (Salempur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me a chance to speak on this important subject soon after you took the Chair and secondly I would like to thank him who brought forward this Bill. There was a dire necessity for this. Sir, I do not want to speak about the entire country. My other colleagues will speak on that. But I would like to present the sorrows and sufferings of the State and the district to which I belong. I belong to district Deoria. During the rainy season, the Ghaghara and the Rapti assume a devastating role and Buri Gandak flows on the north of Deoria. It creates havoc on thousands of people every year. Crores and crores of rupees have been spent on rescue measures, but no protection could be provided to the people of this area so far.

Not only that, Sir, the Ghaghara joins Ganga in my area in Balia. Whenever there is flood in this area, it creates a

scene of annihilation and it appears as if there is sea all around. I belong to such a region. A few days ago a Central team had visited that area. Its Members contend that the Centre does not have funds to save the people from the havoc caused by the river, to control the floods in this river.

Sir, the Gandak originates from Nepal and joins Ganga in Bihar near Patna. Gandak passes through both U.P. and Bihar. The Government of Uttar Pradesh has constructed a very big dam to control the floods in this river. This dam has already been constructed up to the Bihar border. Thereafter the Government of Bihar did not continue the construction work for its portion falling in Bihar. The Government of Uttar Pradesh asked the Government of Bihar that if they were unable to construct this dam, they could very well entrust the work to them (U.P. Government). But, neither the Government of Bihar constructs it, nor they hand over the same to the Government of Uttar Pradesh. A few days ago, both the Chief Ministers of U.P. and Bihar had come to Deoria district. A congregation of Lakhs of people put forward a demand before them that the Piprasi Dam be constructed and this will save the district from destruction. There the Chief Minister of Bihar said that he would get it constructed, but later on it was understood that they are unable to do it. Sir, this is a matter which concerns both the States and due to both these States, crops worth crores of rupees and thousands of people in this area are facing destruction. Therefore, if this Bill, which has been brought forward here, is passed, the destruction caused by the floods could be checked. I would also request the hon. Minister to kindly get the piprasi Dam constructed so that havoc faced by thousands of farmers and the loss of crores of rupees could be stopped.

Sir, the Ghaghara and the Rapti join each other at Barhaj. The place at which these two rivers join each other near Barhaj and the areas on its banks are destroyed. Barhaj is a very big township. Sir, by the grace of God, funds had been sanctioned for it and plan had also been

[Shri Ram Nagina Mishra]

prepared, but no work has yet been started there. If this situation continues for the next two years, then that area will submerge in water. Similarly, the condition of Bhagalpur is also almost the same. If you go to Balia side, then the condition of Sitadih is also the same. The rivers fall in Ganga there. There also water has accumulated like that of a sea. Crores of rupees were spent there, but to no avail.

Sir, therefore, I would request you to set up a high powered committee and it must have adequate funds so that it could make efforts to control the floods and save the area from floods, caused by these rivers which are passing through several States.

Sir, you may call it the grace of God or you may call it the weakness of God, mostly this area is affected by floods and the same area is affected by drought thereafter. Neither we can be saved from the destruction caused by the floods nor we can get the benefit out of surplus water of floods. Water is the most essential requirement for agriculture and there is no dearth of water in our country. But the water is misused with the result that whenever there are floods, thousands of lives are lost in it and crops worth crores of rupees are destroyed.

Sir, there is an embankment at Chhitauni on the border of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, from where the Gandak passes. The money which is spent every year on its maintenance is more than the value of the land there. If the funds spent on the maintenance are worked out, it will come to several crores of rupees. Within that cost two to three bungalows of the contractors are constructed every year. The contracts are awarded to carry out maintenance etc. Boulders worth lakhs of rupees are brought there. Some are washed away by the currents of waters and some are left there. As the two States are involved in it, it is not possible to take up any work there.

Similarly, there is an embankment at the Bihar border and the condition is the

same there. When the floods occur there, the Government spends a few lakhs of rupees to contain the fury of the floods, but it does not improve the condition. After 4 to 5 months, the rainy season will come and there will be floods in the river, but no preparatory measures have been adopted so far. When there will be floods, the Minister, officers and engineers will rush to the spot.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) :
The Minister will visit the area by plane.

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA :
I was a little bit hesitant in saying this, because at least they see the plight of the people from the plane or the helicopter. The people also think that their Minister is seeing their plight. Whatever you have said is absolutely correct but what is the solution of this problem. The country is sustaining a huge loss this way.

There is no opposition to the Bill from the Members of this side and from that side. I would request the Government to pass this Bill unanimously. A high powered committee should be set up which may suggest ways to control the floods and to utilise the surplus waters. With these words ? I support this Bill.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) :
I must thank the hon. Members who have participated in the debate for one thing that they have highlighted the issue of flood control in this country.

Though the discussion on the Bill was to be mainly concentrated on the issue of flood control, Members spoke on subjects which were not so relevant to the subject of the Bill. Members have chosen to speak about inter-linking of rivers, inter-state disputes, delay in clearance of projects, crop insurance and other issues which are not directly concerned with the provisions of the Bill. Therefore, at this hour, I do not choose to reply to all those queries made by the hon. Members on various aspects of developmental programmes and activities in the country.

The Mover of the Bill, Dr. Verma, has brought this Bill with good intentions to draw the attention of the Government, Parliament and the people all over the country to the urgent need to take flood control measures. Looking to the discussion and also issues raised by the hon. Members, I think, though there is a need for such a centralised Authority to take effective steps to control floods, the Bill contains various matters which, according to me, do not come within the competence of the Government of India to pass legislation as certain matters lie within the competence of the States, where the States alone are competent to legislate. Now, why at all the floods occur and the damage takes place? The factors for the flood are many—the population is increasing, more land is being brought under cultivation and irrigation, and more so, the human activities are taking place more on the flood-prone areas. There has been increasing encroachment on the flood-prone areas, there has been increasing agricultural activity on the flood-prone areas. As can be seen, even in Delhi the house building activities are going on right in the flood-prone area. So, when the floods come, naturally the damage is occurred. The State Governments are spending a lot of money in controlling the floods, they are taking steps of structural measures, but these are various measures by which the floods can be contained to a certain extent, they cannot be wholly controlled. The population of this country, as I said, is increasing and along with it, the economic activities are expending and they are encroaching on the flood-prone areas.

Regarding the damages, between 1952 to 1985, on an average the floods have effected nearly eight million hectares, of which the crop area was around 3.65 million hectares and the average annual value of the crops damaged during this period was about Rs. 319 crores. On an average, about one lakh cattle and 1,448 human lives were lost annually during 1953 to 1985 and the average of the total damage to the country was put at Rs. 626 crores. Well, those are average figures for the last 30 years and in some cases the damage has been much more.

From the First Plan till 1985, that is,

the Sixth Plan Rs. 1,743 crores have been spent on flood control programmes and the area benefited is 13 million hectares. This has been achieved through the construction of embankments, drainage channels, etc. This is the reason why the hon. Member has brought this Bill asking the Government of India to take steps. But, if you look at the provisions of the Bill, the Mover of the Bill has resorted to Entry 56 of List-I. It is true that this Entry 56 of List-I says :

Entry 56 of List I—

“Union List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution provides for regulation and development of inter-State rivers and river valleys to the extent to which such regulation and development under the control of the Union is declared by Parliament by law to be expedient in public interest”.

Entry 56 deals with inter-State rivers and river valleys. Looking to the provisions of the Bill, clause 2 of the Bill is about the setting up of Flood Control Authority of India. Clause 3 is concerned with the constitution of the Authority. Section 4 deals with, and this is a very important Section as far as the Bill is concerned, the functions of the Authority.

Clause 4(a) requires to identify the areas which are prone to floods. Clause 4(b) is to suggest measures for flood control. This also has been done by the Central Government. The measures are also taken by the State Government because flood control is basically the State subject. The State Governments are providing funds in their Annual Plans, Five Year Plan. They do provide outlays and they spend the money.

Clause 4(c) is to make a time bound plan for joining the rivers which are prone to floods with the ones which are not so;

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA :

[Shri Ram Nagina Mishra]

Sir, I would like to seek a clarification. Rivers pass through two States and there is border between them. What measures are you taking to protect the land which is destroyed by such a river passing through various States ?

[English]

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : You are right. I shall throw light on it later on.

To make time bound plan for joining rivers—the House is aware that the National Water Development Agency has been established by the Government. It is undertaking the study of investigation and identifying the areas and the sites where rivers can be linked. By now about a dozen river links identification have been established by the agency and further study is taking place.

4(d)—“to suggest measures for development of land in areas which are prone to floods but which become free from that as a result of measures taken for controlling floods”.

This is basically the development of land. Land is the subject of the State Government.

Now this Section does not clearly indicate that it is meant only for inter-State. This also contains the concept and the meaning of Intra-State Flood Control within the State which the Centre cannot do and according to the advice given by the Law Ministry, there is about whether we—Parliament—can legislate such a piece of legislation.

Clause 5—

“The cost of taking up the flood control measures suggested by the Authority shall be borne by the Central Government.”

Various Committees including the *Rashtriya Bad Ayog*. The Irrigation

Committees (as flood control cannot be tackled in isolation) and other water resource development activities are to be involved. This is to be a part of the water resource development. If that is the case, Mr. Chairman, Sir, the House is well aware that these projects, water resources development projects, are planned, funded and implemented by the State Governments. The Centre gives them the technical assistance. Of course in certain cases we give the assistance, loan assistance. But it is only funded and it is only planned by the States. Under the circumstances, clause 5 comes directly against the competence of the Government. Clause 6 says :

“There shall be constituted a Committee of Members of Parliament to the progress of flood control measures undertaken, as suggested by the Authority.”

Of Course, this has nothing to do with the intra-States' legislative competence, but still the question is whether such a body can be entrusted with activities of monitoring of the engineering requirements of the villages.

Clause 7 is not so relevant for my purpose, Sir. So, from this Bill I can say, and even according to the Law Ministry it is doubtful whether we can legislate on establishing such a Central authority for the flood control. But I do not want to take cover under the competence or otherwise of the Parliament to legislate such a piece of legislation. I know there has been a greater need, and rightly so, it is engaging the minds of not only the Members of Parliament, but also the people of this country as to whether floods can be controlled at all and mitigated.

Sir, the Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, last October visited Dowlaishwaram in Andhra Pradesh and there were unprecedented floods there and those floods played havoc on the lives of the people. The Prime Minister while pointing out that more attention has to be paid for the maintenance of the existing flood control system that a lot of work

has to be done to put it back in order. He further said that something has to be done with regard to the encroachments to flood control system that have taken place in some areas, otherwise the drainage system would not be adequate. Though he said particularly on his visit to Dowlaishwaram, it applies to all the States that the States have to maintain the present tempo of flood control activities and that they should see that no encroachments take place on the flood bank. Sir, at this moment I wish to inform the House that some time back there was a decision that the Government of India should prepare a model Bill for flood plane zoning and the Bill was prepared and it was sent to all the States.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : Have they formulated it ?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : This model Bill has been circulated to all the States years ago.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Then what happened ?

SHRI B. SHANKARANNAND : No State has taken any step in legislating such a sort of legislation except the State of Manipur. As a matter of fact, certain States were resisting, but only after the Dowlaishwaram episode, even the States like Andhra Pradesh acceded and said, 'Yes, there should be some such legislation.' I hope this is a lesson for all the States. They should take timely action to see that such a Bill is passed in their respective State Legislatures so that there will be some sort of mitigation of human miseries on account of floods. Their losses can be curtailed, the human life can be saved, the damage can be saved. And I take this opportunity to appeal to all the States that they should take action to see that such a Bill is passed in their respective States. The main question arises whether we will be able in this country to reduce and minimise flood damages. I say this because more funds are spent every year on the programmes of flood control and surprisingly, there has been an additional increase every year in the demand of flood relief from the

Centre. On the one hand, we are spending more money every year. On the other hand, relief expenditure is also increasing. In order to remove this anomaly, the States have to come forward put their head and heart to see that the money is spent properly. Not only the flood-control structural measures, but the non-structural measures also, should be strengthened regarding flood forecasting and flood warning and flood controlling and other activities which are needed on that spur of the moment where the floods unexpectedly hit the human lives. Though the point of river linking has been raised by many hon. Members, it is not for the purpose of mitigating the floods or controlling or reducing floods. It is for the purpose of increasing the development of irrigation potential in this country. We have to see whether the States which are suffering every year on account of floods and heavy loss of life are prepared to come together, specially with regard to Inter-State rivers where the river basin expands not only to one State but more than one State, where such river is passing through many States, and the river basin is one including all the States, whether the States are willing to come together to establish the various river boards, the Authorities, for the development of the entire river basin. Part of their duty will be flood-control. If that is done, perhaps we will be able to do something. Such River Boards are to take up all the steps with regard to the development of that river basin which needs intimate cooperation between the various States. Such River Boards can tackle this problem to some extent.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : That is where the Centre has to use its good offices.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : That is the reason why the Central Water Resources Council has been established under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Is it working ?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : The last meeting has taken place and it is wor-

[Shri B. Shankaranand]

king, and as per the direction of the Prime Minister, the National Water Resources Policy is being formulated which also contains the aspect of flood-control'. This National Water Resources Council consists of Chief Ministers of all the States. They are the Members. Water Policy is being formulated. This National Water Resources Council has also to look and review the activities of flood-control by various States and by river authorities. If this is done and if the States all agree for the Authority of the Centre in the water-management of their States, perhaps this can be considered by the Government. But, it is common knowledge, that States are not willing to share their authority. They want to assert, as far as possible, their own authority in the development of whether land or water. They always point out the Constitutional provisions where the Centre cannot step in or step out. Under these circumstances, such a legislation becomes very difficult unless all the States agree. Fortunately, there has been an unanimity as far as the formulation of the National Water Policy and even with regard to flood control and development of river basin as a unit. This goes a long way in the development of this country—not only in the development of the country but also in maintaining the unity of this country. Eighty per cent of the rivers are inter-State rivers in this country. The rivers do not limit themselves to the State boundaries. Floods and droughts are also not limited to the State boundaries. They need action at the national level with the cooperation of all the States. I can very much appreciate the efforts made by Dr. Chandra Shekhar Verma in attracting the attention of the people and the Parliament of this country with regard to the problems of floods and droughts. But the provisions in the Bill, I feel, cannot be accepted in the sense that they are not within the purview of the Centre to pass a legislation. Otherwise, I have got all the sympathy for the intention of the mover of this Bill. We appreciate his intentions and we appreciate the views expressed by all the members who participated in the discussions on this Bill. I also share the concern of all the hon. Members who have expressed their serious concerns about the floods and the damages and ravages they caused in this country. It

needs further studies, further investigations and further probes into the competence or otherwise. I think a comprehensive Bill is necessary. Further, I am guided by the advice of the Law Ministry. If this Bill was entirely within the zone of inter-State relations, perhaps we would have considered this. But this does not demarcate in the sense of inter-State relations and intra-State aspects. That is the reason I doubt that we cannot pass such a legislation. I can assure the hon. Members of this House that we take all the steps that are necessary in assisting the States, to come to their aid technically and otherwise—as far as possible within the resource constraint and help them to mitigate the miseries of the people by controlling the floods as far as possible and also helping them in inter-State water source development activities. I request the mover of the Bill that he may like to withdraw the Bill because the House is one on the intentions. We are not divided. But certain flaws and defects which are there in the Bill prevent us from passing such a legislation. In view of this, I request you not to press for this Bill and divide the House. We are unanimous as far as the intentions are concerned. I myself would have come forward to commend the Bill. I would request the hon. Member to withdraw the Bill in the interest of the nation.

[Translation]

DR. C. S. VERMA (Khagaria): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister, through you, to the feelings by which I was motivated to bring forward this Bill. This Bill represents the feelings of 80 per cent people of this country. This question is linked with the feelings of 80 per cent of the people. But, unfortunately, the subject which should have been given top priority, has not been taken up. If there is any problem in the country, the problem of floods, agriculture and farmers tops the list. This is predominantly an agricultural country, but the Government have not done anything for the farmers for the last forty years.

Our hon. Minister gives pretext of law for non-execution of the schemes to

check the floods. But I would say that the law should be amended. The Government should bring forward this kind of Bill on its own in some form so that we may be able to control the floods. We respect the sentiments of late Dr. K. L. Rao and want that his planning to take the waters of the Ganga to South India must be implemented. At present the three-fourth waters of the Ganga, the Gandak and the Kosi rivers flow into the sea. It is an irony that one part of the country suffers drought and the other part has to face the fury of floods. In one part there is famine whereas the other areas face the problem of water-logging. Our hon. Minister belongs to the South so he might not have the experience of floods. But the area which I represent is a point where most of rivers converge. I had told the Hon. Prime Minister that if there is any work to be undertaken for north-east zone, it is the flood control measure and nothing else. The flood control measure will give impetus to the development of agriculture. It will bring prosperity in the country. Agro—based industries will be set up and thus there will be development of north-east zone. At present there is great resentment among the people of north-east zone. As many as one lakh workers belonging to my region have migrated to Delhi. Similarly, lakhs of workers of our region have gone to Calcutta and Assam to seek jobs there. The main reason for such migration is floods which compel them to leave their hearth and home and children behind and migrate to other places. If you understand their hardships, I hope the Government will surely bring forward this kind of Bill on their own. The Government will not find any difficulty in doing so. The Visvesvaraiyya's report, Dr. K. L. Rao's report and other reports of different commissions like Irrigation Commission and Agriculture Commission favour undertaking flood control measures. Water is life and it is our national asset. A lot of water is going waste. If we take the waters of the Ganga and the Gandak to the South by constructing dam in accordance with the report of Dr. K. L. Rao, the whole of South can be converted into a greenery. There will be revolution in the field of agriculture as a result of which

our country will become prosperous.

You have constituted Central Electricity Authority. So, you will not find any difficulty in setting up a Flood Control Authority as well. The whole House will support you in this measure. I do not want that voting should take place here on this Bill, but I would like to request you that keeping in view the feelings of the people, the Government may bring forward a Bill here on its own so that 80 per cent people of this country may get some relief. With these words, I conclude and request the hon. Minister to bring forward this Bill in the next session.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, as the hon. Minister has requested to withdraw the Bill and has given assurance that he would himself bring forward such a Bill on his own and take flood control measures, I withdraw this Bill with the leave of the House.

[English]

I beg to move for leave to withdraw the Bill to provide for the setting up of a Flood Control Authority of India to control floods and for matters connected therewith.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That leave be granted to withdraw the Bill to provide for the setting up of a Flood Control Authority of India to control floods and for matters connected therewith”.

The motion was adopted.

DR. C. S. VERMA : I withdraw the Bill.

17-00 hrs.

**PREVENTION OF INSULTS TO
NATIONAL HONOUR (AMEND-
MENT) BILL, 1986.***(Amendment of Section 2, etc.)**[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now the House will take up the Bill introduced by Shri H. N. Nanje Gowda to amend the Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971.

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA
(Hassan) : Sir, I beg to move*:

“That the Bill to amend the Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971, be taken into consideration.”

Sir, this Bill I am bringing at a critical juncture. I use the words ‘critical juncture’ because there are divisive forces in the country which are threatening the very roots of our unity and national integration.

It does not give me any pleasure to bring this Bill and that too after forty years of Independence. Forty years is too long a time in the history of a nation to realise and protect the fundamental concept of honouring our national symbols. We look with reverence to our national anthem, national flag, Constitution, national bird and national animal. Be it national anthem ‘Jana Gana Mana...’ which was given to us by our eminent poet and great patriot Shri Rabindra Nath Tagore or “*Vande Matram*” which was composed by yet another patriot and inspiring poet Shri Bankim Chandra Chatterji or the horizontal tricolour flag with its chakra of the peace-loving emperor Ashoka and the ever inspiring Sarnath lion Capital which we have adopted as our national emblem, we look at them with reverence.

We are a country practising different religions, speaking different languages,

having different customs and different traditions. We do not have a language to bind us together. We do not have common customs to us bind us together. We do not have a single religion to bind together. It is only these national symbols which are our national honour and are the binding force. We look at these things with great reverence. Our national honour is both history and geography synchronised as one force as the great living Kannada poet Dr. Puttappa has aptly described—

“O DIVYA CHETHNA...NEE
ANIKETHANA”

This symbolises the meaning of our national honour. There are occasions wherein these national symbols have personified as next to divine and at times the symbol takes over everything else. It comes first; even much more elevated than the race, religion or language. I beg to take this august House to a very great occasion of July 22, 1947 when our first Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru made the following observation while moving the Resolution on the National Flag in the Constituent Assembly :

I quote :

“I remember and many in this House will remember how we look at this flag not only with pride and enthusiasm, but with a tingling in our veins and also how, when we were sometimes down and out, the sight of this flag gave us courage to go on ... Many who are not present here today, many of our comrades who have passed away, held on to this flag, a few of them even upto death, and handed it over, as they sank to others to hold it aloft. Therefore behind this national honour, there is the struggle of the people for freedom with all its ups and downs and trials and disasters, and a certain triumph—which I feel in moving this resolution on the conclusion of that struggle...”

*Moved with the recommendation of the President,

Sir, the flag that was given to us by

Bapu, Panditji, Shrimati Sarojini Naidu and Shrimati Hansa Mehta, who ultimately presented the flag to the Constituent Assembly, and the flag on which the philosopher-statesman Dr. Radhakrishnan said "as a force which denotes Dharma in motion" is everything for us.

The country cannot forget the men and women, young and old, valids and invalids, who held this flag high and sang aloft loudly in all the corners of the country :

*Tiraga Jhanda Ooncha Rahe Hamara
Jaan Jaye to Jaye Per Iski Shan Na
Jane Paye*

Sir, words fail to express the richest sentiment, we here, and our countrymen, possess on the national flag. Our highest national honour is our flag. But Alas ! how it hurts everybody to look at the instances of insults, acts of disrespect, events of shame in the recent days which had hurt the pride of the country.

I think it may not be out of place to quote how the other nations respect ? I think it may not be out of place to quote one of the judgements in the Supreme Court of the United States of America in the Minersville School District versus Gobitis case. Writing the majority judgment, that is 8 to 1, honourable Justice Frankfurter opined that religious freedom must give way to political authority, at least so long as that authority was not used directly to promote or restricts religion.

He observed :

"The mere possession of religious convictions which contradict the relevant concerns of a political society does not relieve the citizen from the discharge of political responsibilities. National unity is the basis of national security and that the court should defer to the local determination that a compulsory flag salute is an effective means of creating national unity."

There are many instances like that.

Coming to the recent events, I wish to draw the attention of the House to what happened to the singing of National Anthem, which is yet another esteemed area of our national pride and honour. I need not deal at length the controversy concerning the singing of National Anthem in the light of judgment of the Supreme Court. To be precise, the reversal of the Kerala High Court order by the ruling of the Supreme Court that singing of National Anthem is not binding on all, has really created deep concern and a stir all over the country.

Sir, the matter as you know was discussed in both the Houses also. One thing we have noticed is that people in our country, whether literate or illiterate, whether urban or rural, they all have learnt to respect the National Anthem, by standing up, when it is played. So, they show respect to our national honour. After Independence, i.e. from the very next day—I am coming from a rural place—I have not seen even a single day, when the Schools start functioning without the National Anthem. But often I wonder, why this practice is not there in higher education, at the University level ? Why such practice is not there ? For that, I think some guidelines should be issued to the University Grants Commission in turn to write to all Universities to bring this into practice

17.11 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Coming to the sanctity attached to the National Anthem, I am reminded of a case again in the United States, where a thief, entered into one house/with a view to commit theft. The house owner could not prevent him, from carrying his booty. He carried everything with him and he was about to leave the house, then, the house-owner played the National Anthem tape. As soon as the thief heard the National Anthem, he stood in attention by keeping down, the booty. Immediately, the house-owner tied him with rope

[Shri H. N. Nanje Gowda]

and then called the Police.

Here, Sir, the real National character, the patriotic outlook of the American judiciary comes to light. When the matter went to the Court, the thief was released and the house owner was punished.

The Court noticed that the house owner misused the tape of the National Anthem, while on the other hand, the thief showed due respect to it. This is just an instance to show how a nation respects its National Anthem.

While suggesting the House to consider the clause for increasing the period of punishment of the present act, I would like to request the Members to consider this in the back-drop of the following aspect :—

Our younger generation should be properly educated about the great legacy, behind the National Symbols. Mere reference regarding National Symbols is not sufficient and it cannot help our future citizens to understand the pathos or the great sacrifice or message behind these symbols. So, mere reference regarding these subjects at the primary level is not sufficient. National honour should be a part of the curriculum at the university level education. So, the University Grants Commission should advise the Universities to include teaching of these subjects appropriately.

I would also like to suggest that the media, particularly, the Newspapers, All India Radio, and Doordarshan should be able to educate the masses on the national honour. I draw the attention of the House of a very insignificant but most horrifying area of activity which mars the sequence of National Anthem.

Sir, as you might have seen, particularly in the public functions where VIPs are involved, I have noticed, the Press photographers and cameramen clicking while the National Anthem is on. While we understand and appreciate the professional dedication, the Press photographers

Corps should not dishonour the National Anthem. But they should not dishonour the national anthem. While national anthem is sung, they must also show respect to it. Thereafter, they can click their cameras. Otherwise, I have noticed this horrifying thing on a number of occasions.

As regards having an efficient machinery, I feel there is still need for strict and vigilant action to ensure respect for national symbols. No doubt, Government have recently issued a circular warning newspapers and periodicals against violations of the Emblems and Names Act. It is not enough.

Last month, there was a Republic Day function in Bangalore. The Guard of Honour was inspected by the Governor. At that time, the national flag was upside down on the jeep. Such lapses show how casually the officers in charge take these things. I do not think they respect these symbols. We have to see that they show reverence to them.

I have included one new clause wherein I have spoken about persons committing offences like showing disrespect or insulting our national symbols. Why do they do so? The most tragic and retrograde feature is this : some of our colleagues, elected representatives in this House, and some other legislators, former Chief Ministers, have done this. A former Chief Minister tore the pages of the book of our Constitution. A Member was giving a call to boycott the Republic Day celebrations. We are expected to be a model to others. When we do not know our fundamental duties, and do not have the fundamental character of respecting our national symbols, national flag and our Constitution, how can we be the model, and represent the people?

So, it is necessary that this legislation should be brought in. Such people should not be allowed to vote, or to contest in the elections, because such disrespect, dishonour or insult to our national honour, when committed by the elected representatives, is a very serious matter.

So, the penalty for it should also be very severe on those elected representatives who have a responsibility to guide the destiny of the nation. If we do not know how to respect the national honour and national symbols, what right do we have? As long as there are ** in our society, we should bring in this legislation, to prevent them from entering Parliament or the legislature.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : How can the hon. Member say this against a Member of the House?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will see.

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA : The other day, the hon. Speaker also observed that the Supreme Court's judgement was a matter of concern; he also felt that Parliament should make a law to make singing of national anthem compulsory.

One more thing : there are many other Acts e. g. on Civil Liberties and on Untouchability. We have come across many cases wherein people are punished for violating them.

But under this Act, though many offences were committed, many instances are there, many instances took place wherein our national honour was insulted, I am sorry to say that not even a single case is there where such offenders are punished. It is a sorry state of affairs. Why I am telling this is because a person who has to implement it, whether it is the State Government or the Central Government, whether it is the Police, is not serious about it. I doubt whether they are having any reverence for that. That is the problem. So, let them not take it in a casual manner because our national honour means a unifying force. As I said, we do not have a common custom, common tradition, common language; we have different languages, and so on. There is no binding force except our national honour, our national anthem, our national flag.

The Minister may say in the end that this amendment may be inadequate. Now, it is for the Government to decide about it. But we have to bring stringent measures to see that our national honour is guarded and no one should be allowed to insult our national honour.

With these words, I request the hon. Minister to accept my amendment.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

‘That the Bill to amend the Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971, be taken into consideration.’

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the mover of this Bill has again raised a very important issue by way of moving this amending Bill. This subject had already been discussed in this House in the last session and the sentiments of the members of this House are also known and are on record. So also the reaction of the Government has also gone on record. Even though the intention of this Bill is very good, I may point out that it is inadequate to meet the situation which he wants to meet. What the hon. member is suggesting by way of this Bill is to increase the punishment. Instead of three years, he wants to have it for five years and also wants to lay down a fine of Rs. 5000/-. Thereafter, he also suggests that if this offence is committed second time, the person may be disqualified from voting or even hold any post in local bodies, Legislatures or Parliament or contesting elections also.

Now, there are two parts, as far as these offences are concerned. As far as the main Act, namely, The Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act is concerned, it refers to only two points. Firstly, if anybody burns, mutilates, defaces, defiles, disfigures, destroys, tramples upon or otherwise brings into contempt the Indian National Flag or the Constitution of India or any part thereof, shall be punished. Now, for this offence, the mover

** Expunged as ordered by the chair.

[Shri Sharad Dighe]

suggests that the punishment should be for five years instead of three years and a fine of Rs. 5000/- should also be there. And the second offence which is contemplated by the main Act is whoever intentionally prevents the singing of the National Anthem or causes disturbance in an assembly engaged in such singing shall be punished. Here also, the Mover of the Bill wants to enhance the punishment and as I said, for this offence, for a second time, he wants to disqualify a person from voting and also from getting elected to the State Legislature, Parliament or local bodies.

Now, there is no difficulty as far as the first offence is concerned, namely, burning, mutilating the Flag or the Constitution. The provisions in the main Act are sufficient and it is good that the Mover of the Bill wants enhancement of the punishment for this so that a stricter view can be taken. There have been several cases in the last few months, where the Constitution was burnt and as far as Tamil Nadu was concerned those Members were disqualified by the Speaker himself.

Then there have also been cases of burning of the Flag and as far as I remember on the last Republic Day also some burnt National Flags were hoisted in one of the States by terrorists and other people. So, no doubt, such activity should be punished and if necessary they can be also disqualified from voting, from holding any post or contesting any election.

Now, as far as the second offence is concerned, namely, preventing the singing of the Indian National Anthem that is there in this Act, but the main problem is, nobody prevents; the main problem is some people have refused to sing. The case which arose in Kerala, as far as the three children were concerned, they refused to sing the National Anthem on the ground of religious conscience. They belong to the Faith of Jehovah's witness, a world-wide sect of Christians who refuse to sing any National Anthem, not only in this country but wherever they are, having taken that stand in other countries also, Australia, England, America, everywhere

they are there, they say, "According to our conscience we do not salute the Flag, we do not sing the National Anthem" and therefore when this act took place in our country, in one of the schools in Kerala, the matter went to the Kerala High Court and the Kerala High Court upheld the punishment given by the Director General of Education, namely, dismissing those pupils from the School.

Now, when the matter went to the Supreme Court, the Supreme Court had set aside the judgment of the Kerala High Court. Now the main point on which the Supreme Court set aside is that there is no law which compels a citizen, of this country to sing the National Anthem. Paragraph 10 in that judgment, the judgment which I am referring to of the Supreme Court is reported in 1986 Volume 3, September volume, Supreme Court Cases at page 615. And the relevant paragraph is paragraph 10 of that judgment at page 623, and it clearly says as follows.

"We may at once say that there is no provision of law which obliges anyone to sing the National Anthem if a person who stands up respectfully when the National Anthem is sung does not join the singing."

So the law which we have got, that is Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971 only says that whoever prevents somebody from singing or whoever creates trouble, then only it is an offence. So, firstly, the main law will have to be amended in such a manner that not to sing the National Anthem would be an offence. Whether that can be done or whether it is practicable or not, it is for the Law Department to consider. So the main malady is not only to provide for stringent punishment but to have a law which can compel a citizen of this country to sing National Anthem compulsorily. Then if we rely upon the fundamental duties which are mentioned in Article 51-A(a)—that is also referred to in this judgment—it also says :

"It is true Article 51A(a) of the

Constitution enjoins a duty on every citizen of India"

"to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem".

That is the view of the Supreme Court. Therefore, the main malady is that we have not got clear laws on which we can rely. In that particular case, Kerala High Court relied upon circulars issued by the Director of Public Instructions, Kerala. The Supreme Court has said that these circulars are violative of the Fundamental Rights under Article 19(1) and also Article 25. Therefore, mere enhancement of punishment is not going to solve the problem. What is required is a specific law and also to make the law in such a manner that it is not hit by the Fundamental Rights of the citizens of India as envisaged under Article 19 and Article 25 of the Constitution. We have been told at the time of last discussion that Government does not accept this judgment and it has filed a review petition in the Supreme Court. Of course, it is for the Law Department and the Government to consider that. But I still feel that merely a review petition or application will not solve the problem. Here I am very much bold to say that your review application will not succeed on this as I see the reasoning on this. Therefore, what is required for the Government is to bring a Bill before the House and then meet the situation which has arisen out of the Supreme Court judgment.

Therefore, what I submit is that this Bill has a good intention, good motive and we have already expressed our feelings in the earlier debate on the National Anthem. I take this opportunity to appeal to the Government to bring amendments as early as possible and not rely upon the review application which it has filed before the Supreme Court. This situation can be met properly and ultimately in a legal manner.

With these words, I support the motive and intention of this Bill.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South): I support particularly the

spirit in which this Bill has been brought forward by my esteemed friend, Mr. Nanje Gowda.

Today I am reminded of my student days, that is, 45 years ago when I had invited the veteran Parliamentarian and a seniormost Member of this House, Prof. N.G. Ranga, to Bangalore to inaugurate the Students Congress and to hoist the Congress flag. Sir, I still remember his words. His words are still echoing in my ears. He had asked us to defend this Flag and to be prepared for any sacrifice to protect this Flag which is the symbol of free India. Even today his words are ringing in my ears. The only thing is that I feel sad that even during the 40th anniversary of our independent India, we are still discussing a matter like this. It is unfortunate that even this elementary discipline which is required of citizens, is not to be founded among many. What will the other countries think of us when we are still passing a Bill like this? The enactment of a Bill like this has become necessary particularly in view of the situation arising out of the judgement of the Supreme Court with regard to the National Anthem singing case. In this connection, I would like to make one or two suggestions. Of course it has also been made by the Mover, Shri Nanje Gowda, but the only one more addition which I would like to make is that in addition to what has been stated in the Amendment Bill which has been brought forward, I strongly feel that the Government should bring forward an amendment to the effect that there shall not be any flag which is identical to the National Flag of India. Particularly the colour is very misleading. I was a Congress man myself. I fought for that flag during the freedom movement of our country..... (Interruptions)

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): Our party flag has also got some history.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER: I know. Please listen to me. I was a Congress man myself. Please don't equate your party with the nation..... (Interruptions) It is no exaggeration if I say that on many

[Shri V. S. Krishna Iyer]

occasions I have seen that where the National Flag is to be hoisted, the party flag of that colour has been hoisted. You may be surprised that we have got such people in our country. But the fact is that nearly 65 per cent of the people of this country being illiterate, there are many people who cannot distinguish between the National Flag and the party flag of Congress (S) or Congress (I) or whatever it is. (*Interruptions*). I have got great regards for the party which has got that flag. That flag, of course, is different. I am talking about the colour. I say with all sincerity and in all humility that it is high time that we should not allow any party to have the same colour for the flag as that of the National Flag..... (*Interruptions*). Of course, difference is there. I know how the National flag question was debated here. I know how the National colour, was evolved..... (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER : Don't change our colours.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : You cannot equate the National Flag with the party flag. Nation is above the party. I am not joking or I am not casting any aspersions. You may not be knowing but our Karnataka friends know me better. I sincerely feel like that because yours is not the only party which has got that colour. Even Congress(S) has got the flag of that colour—I do not know whether even now they are having the flag of the same colour. It creates confusion.

Our country is an illiterate country. Now, in the new education policy, how to honour the National Flag, the National Anthem and the Constitution of India are inculcated. It is very very necessary so that our young children must know not only how to respect the Flag but also the significance of the Flag. Shri Nanje Gowda has said how this flag was evolved. As a freedom fighter I also know. Our flag is the symbol of our nation. It is symbol of integrity and unity of our country and more than that everybody knows it stands for sacrifice, purity and honesty. It is not a piece of cloth. It signifies so many things.

Everybody, particularly our school children—not only middle and primary school children but college students must participate in the flag hoisting functions. They should be so patriot. Every Indian citizen at one place or the other should salute the National Flag and they should sing the National Anthem. That is very necessary. I would request the Government to see that it is compulsorily done.

Everybody should be taught how to respect the National Flag. Every student in the schools should be taught how to respect the National Flag. They should be told about the significance of the flag and how to honour the National Anthem.

What I have to say, even now, it has been clearly mentioned in the rules, and Government Notifications issued from time to time, when the National Flag has to be hoisted. We have seen on every occasion, even in our ordinary meetings, not political party meetings, but public meetings. the National Flag is being hoisted. In conferences also National Flag is hoisted. That should be prevented. Of course, rules clearly state that the National Flag must be hoisted on two occasions. That is clearly stated. They have also stated where, how and when we should hoist it on the house tops. That is not being observed. That should be properly taught. I would request the Government, through the media of Doordarshan and All India Radio they must teach the public when the National Flag must be hoisted and what is our duty when the Flag is hoisted and when the National Anthem must be sung and what is our duty when the National Anthem is sung. It is very necessary.

It understand out of innocence people do not give respect to the National Flag or the National Anthem. We should excuse them. But if it is wilfully done, then even this amendment is not so severe, we must make it more severe. Shri Nanje Gowda in the Bill has said—he must lose his voting right, right to contest, etc. once for all. (*Interruptions*). It is very necessary. If it is wilfully done, this punishment should be given.

In Kerala, in the case of National

Anthem, it was wilfully done. They were deliberately doing. The children are not responsible. Either the institution or the parents somebody is responsible. A severe and more stringent punishment of not only losing voting right but some more punishment should be given.

I am very happy that Shri Sharad Dighe has just now explained the implications of the Supreme Court judgement and of course, being a very eminent advocate Shri Chidambaram knows what is to be done. It is high time that something is done. Supreme Court has given their ruling, we do not know what will happen in the review. Even otherwise it is high time that the Government comes forward with the amendment. If necessary, Government should come with the amendment to the Constitution to see that in no circumstance, there will be no disrespect to the National Flag and National Anthem and the Constitution of India.

With these words I support the Amendment Bill for consideration and passing moved by Shri Nanje Gowda.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh) : I thank you for calling me to participate in this debate, I thank our hon. friend Shri Nanje Gowda for having brought this Bill. As you know in the last Session there was a lot of heat generated over the Supreme Court judgement relating to the deliberate non-singing of the National Anthem. And Government also expressed equal concern and clearly assured that they would be going to the Supreme Court for review. But, Sir, it is high time for the Government to give a fresh look at the legal provision relating to the insult to national honour, be it National Flag or be it National Anthem.

Sir, my hon. friend. Mr. Dighe, has analysed the legal aspects of the judgment and also pointed out the existing flaw that till today there is no provision anywhere making the singing of the National Anthem compulsory. So, when the provision making it compulsory is not there, the punishment side also may not be relevant. Anyway, Sir, this Amending Bill that we are discussing right now not only provides for stringent punishment, but it also provides for enhanced punishment. Instead of three

years it has been raised to five years and the fine is Rs. 5000 together with a disqualifying provision. Anybody committing the mistake for the second time will be debarred from contesting elections etc. Very good, I agree with the spirit, with the intention of this Bill. But at the same time I would point out that there are three Private Members' Bills introduced in this House in this connection relating to this Insult to National Honour Act. One is suggesting for enhancement of punishment, another Bill is there by our friend, Mr. Santaram Naik, for making the singing of National Anthem at the school level compulsory. Our very patriot friend, Shahabuddin Sahib has also introduced another Bill. (*Interruptions*). We know that his Bill is separate, and is entirely different in tone, content and spirit. He wants to stretch over this Act to the community as a whole, that is, insult to the community if some disrespect is shown and something like this. But the situation demands that we should do something in this regard. After 40 years of freedom, there have been increasing cases of insult to our National symbols like the National Flag, the National Anthem and also the Constitution. Sometimes we take notice of it, sometimes we do not take notice of it, some times it is deliberate, sometimes it is not deliberate, but it is out of ignorance. So, two things are necessary. One is that we have to create a greater awareness among the people, the vast number of illiterates that are there, they do not know what it is. When the Head of the State goes to a certain village and attends a function, the illiterate people go there, a large number of men, women and even children, they do not know what is National Anthem, how to sing it and whether it is necessary and all those things. Again about our new student generation, the young generation, we have also to inculcate the spirit of patriotism in them. The school syllabi should include something of this. There should be lessons on national symbols. They are the glory of our nation and they have glorious background. How to pay respect to national symbols should be taught to them. It is a very serious matter. The national symbols are very sacred and sacrosanct. Our Constitution, our National Flag and our

[Shri Sriballav Panigrahi]

National Anthem are very sacred to us. Under no circumstances, we can bear any insult to these national symbols. The spirit and soul of the nation are reflected in them.

The National Anthem is not merely a song. It is composed by Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore and it carries the message of national integration. It is of paramount importance to the society, to the nation and in the National Anthem there is a reference to every region of our country. We feel proud while singing our National Anthem.

Again national flag should not be regarded as a mere piece of cloth. It symbolises many things and it represents sacrifices at the time of independence. Lot of sacrifices were made. Many students, young men, have fallen to the bullets of the British while trying to bring down the Union Jack and also trying to hoist the Tricolour in its place. They have shot down many people. It has patriotic and revolutionary historical background and we cannot bear under any circumstances any insult to these things.

The cases of insult are increasing. I do not think whatever provisions we have are adequate to catch hold of the culprits. There is no attempt to catch the culprits in many places. We take it lightly. Recently, what has happened in Tamilnadu? They do not have any regard for our Constitution. They tore it up on the floor of the Assembly and have of course been disqualified. Exemplary punishment should be there.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi, the late beloved Prime Minister, said that our National Anthem are no ordinary things. They unite the country and bind it together. That is why, I want to say that the glory of the flag must be protected even at the cost of life. The same is true of National Anthem also. This aspect has to be gone through in detail.

There should not be any hesitation to

look into the legal aspects and if need be, amending even the Constitution of India as quickly as possible. Disobedience and insults etc., particularly when deliberate, call for very stringent and exemplary punishment and how it could be prevented should be thought of.

The hon. Minister is himself a lawyer. He should get it examined in his Department. He must also, at the same time, come forward with a comprehensive legislation to meet the requirement of the time.

While agreeing with this amending Bill, its spirit, and its intention, I feel that many more things are still left behind.

Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to come before the House with a comprehensive Bill so as to meet the requirement of the situation keeping the respect and sanctity of our national symbol intact so that at no time nobody can venture to do any insult to it.

[Translation]

*DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN (Chengalpattu): Honourable Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Prevention of Insult to National Honour (Amendment) Bill, 1937. Many Honourable Members have stated the historic origin of our National Anthem and National Flag.

As far as the National Flag is concerned, in Tamil Nadu, it has a great significance. In Tamil Nadu, in the birth place of the wife of our Honourable Minister of State for Home Affairs, i.e. in Thirupur a great patriot was born. He was Thirupur Kumaran who defended the flag till the last drop of the blood.

The National Flag and National Anthem are the standing symbols of our sovereignty. These have been defended with every patriotic fervour by Mahatma Gandhiji, Baghat Singh and other compatriots.

I shudder to think that India has come to a stage that even a tender child refuses

*The speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

to sing the National Anthem. I am afraid to learn to what extent we have become degraded. Some miscreants have injected poison into the mind of the child which was very well born in India, brought up in India and which possess all the rights enjoyable by any other citizen of India, but certainly not the right to refuse to sing the National Anthem. I am very sorry to note this. Therefore, at this juncture I warmly welcome this legislative measure.

National Flag is an important symbol of our Nation, its prestige. Take the case of foreign countries where in all public and Government offices, the National Flag is hoisted and saluted every morning.

However, in India, particularly in Tamil Nadu, the condition is contrary. My sincere appeal is that at least in Government Offices National Flag should be hoisted and saluted daily. National Flag is not a party Flag. It is above all party considerations. Respect for the National Flag must be in the blood and mind of every citizen. I fear we were unable to spread this basic education among the people. Therefore, the Honourable members are constrained to bring this measure.

I am extremely sad to note that even after 40 years of Independence, we have not learnt to respect our National Flag, National Anthem and Constitution. Instead we have started desecrating them.

Recently, in Tamil Nadu, there was a sad episode. Copies of the Constitution were burnt. Many legislators including the former DMK Chief Minister burnt the copies of the Constitution. Some 10 DMK legislators who took oath in the name of the Constitution to defend it have burnt the copies of the Constitution and all of them were expelled from the Legislative Assembly by the Government headed by our Honourable Dr. M. G. Ramchandran. The decision, however, has not been ratified by the Election Commission here in Delhi. We did not expel the DMK members for political reasons

but because they have committed the infamous offence of burning the Constitution.

Sir, in the case of foreign countries, it is entirely a different thing. Day before yesterday, I read in a newspaper that in a foreign country whoever disrespects the National Flag on National Anthem will be punished in hanging. I do not say we must go to that extent. But what I feel that the punishments suggested in the Bill that is 5 years imprisonment and 5000 rupees fine is not enough. Stricter punishments must be imposed. They need not be banded but at least be banished from the country.

18 00 hrs.

During the Emergency, children used to sing National Anthem in schools and even in Cinema Theatres national Anthem was sung. I urge that singing of National Anthem must be made compulsory in all functions attended by Ministers of States and the Central Government and officials. Singing means not playing cassettes. National must be sung vocally. When Shri Rajiv Gandhi, our Prime Minister unveiled the Statue of Bharathiar, a great poet of this country, he sang the National Anthem actually. So also our Honourable Chief Minister Dr. M. G. Ramchandran sang the National Anthem by himself, at that function.

I would therefore say that any disrespect to the National Another National Flag and Constitution of India must be construed as an attempt to sabotage the country's unity and integrity.

With these words I conclude and support the measure.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned to reassemble tomorrow at 5 p.m.

18 01 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Seventeen of the Clock on Saturday,
February 28, 1987/Phalguna 9, 1908
(Saka)*